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ABSTRACT

Research on the quality of life in South Africa is increasing as a result of a growing concern to improve the living conditions and overall quality of life for many underprivileged South Africans. Perceptions of well-being and basic needs were investigated in a nationwide study conducted in 1982-83. Components of the variable "quality of life" were isolated, ranked and categorized to develop an instrument for measuring life satisfaction. The domains of living included in the study are the following: (1) health; (2) housing; (3) community facilities; (4) family life; (5) education; (6) occupations; (7) religious life; (8) income; (9) food; (10) socio-political issues; and (11) intimate, private, and social life. No single dimension of causality was found for the social divisions between races. A detailed description of the methodology is given and data is displayed in six tables. Nine appendices contain the instrument and various analyses of the components. A 42-item list of references is included. (VM)

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Report S-167

1987

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Quality of life in South Africa: Measurement and analysis

V. Möller
L. Schlemmer
S.H.C. du Toit

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V. Möller
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PREFACE

After the 1976-77 township disturbances which started in Soweto and swept through many areas of the country, the concept of "quality of life" became an issue of national debate and concern. As a consequence various investigations into the quality of life among blacks and other groups were sponsored in the years before 1980. These included a comparative study among blacks, Indians and whites, sponsored by the Urban Foundation, in the Durban area, which was undertaken by authors Møller and Schlemmer. A final report on this study appeared in 1983 in the journal Social Indicators Research.

The "Human Adaptability Programme" of the Programme for Environmental Sciences of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research had also become interested in this field of study and had commissioned various investigations. The Human Sciences Research Council and the Social Planning Division of the then Prime Minister's Department likewise were developing an interest in the concept.

After the topic had been discussed in various meetings, two joint workshops were convened in November 1979 and September and November 1981 in Pretoria to debate available findings on the quality of life.

A consequence of these workshops was the joint sponsoring in 1982 of the present research, aimed at an empirically based construction of an instrument for the measurement of quality of life in South Africa among all population categories. The participating sponsors were:

- The Committee for Human Needs, Resources and the Environment of the Comparative Scientific Programmes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). This Committee was a follow-up to the original Human Adaptability Programme referred to above;

- the Urban Foundation;

- the Centre for Applied Social Sciences of the University of Natal;

- the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), and

- the National Programme on Intergroup Relations of the HSRC.

At this stage the planning of this investigation became specifically co-ordinated with the work of the National Programme on Intergroup Relations of the HSRC.

Various earlier reports have appeared on the basis of this major joint investigation. These were:

Møller, V., Schlemmer, L., Strijdom, H.G. and colleagues at the HSRC, 1984. *Poverty and quality of life among Blacks in South Africa*, Carnegie Conference Paper No. 6, Cape Town: University of Cape Town, 13-19 April.

Møller, Valerie, 1985. *Rural blacks' perception of basic needs fulfilment* in Basic Needs in Rural Areas: A Report on a Seminar held in Cape Town on 19 February 1985. Pretoria: South African National Scientific Programmes (Report No. 116).

Møller, V., Schlemmer, L., Du Toit, S.H.C., 1985. *Quality of life and race in South Africa: A preliminary analysis*. This paper was the basis of inputs to the final report of the Main Committee of the National Programme on Intergroup Relations of the HSRC and was also presented as a paper at an International Conference on Intergroup Relations which followed the publication of the Main Committee Report.

I would like to thank the following persons and organizations for their valuable contributions to this project:

The authors of the report namely Dr V. Møller, of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Natal, Prof. L. Schlemmer, formerly Director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences and Prof. S.H.C. du Toit, formerly attached to the Institute for Statistical Research of the HSRC;

the members of the Work Committee established to steer the project;

the Urban Foundation for its generous support and continuing interest;

the Centre for Applied Social Sciences for its financial contribution as well as staff members of the Centre who were involved in various phases of the project;

the Committee for Human Needs, Resources and the Environment of the Comparative Scientific Programmes of the CSIR for financial assistance, and

the more than 5 500 respondents who were prepared to be interviewed. Without their co-operation this research would not have been possible.

J.M. LÖTTER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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EKSERP

Navorsing oor lewensgehalte is 'n relatief nuwe terrein in die sosiale wetenskappe. In Suid-Afrika het 'n belangstelling in hierdie terrein ontwikkel na aanleiding van 'n groeiende besorgdheid om die lewensomstandighede en die lewensgehalte van baie sektore van minderbevoorregte Suid-Afrikaners te verbeter. Gedurende 1982/83 is 'n landswye studie onder meer as 5 000 volwasse Suid-Afrikaners wat al vier die bevolkingsgroepe verteenwoordig het, onderneem waartydens die aandag bepaal is by hul persepsies van hul persoonlike welstand asook hul basiese behoeftes. Die doelstellings van die navorsing was tweeledig, naamlik:

1. Om 'n databasis te voorsien vir die bestudering van toekomstige neigings in die verbetering van lewenstandaarde en persone se beoordelings van hul lewensomstandighede.

2. Om 'n geskikte instrument te ontwikkel vir die meting van Suid-Afrikaners se persepsies van hul persoonlike welstand, met ander woorde 'n maatstaf van subjektiewe lewensgehalte.

Die verslag bevat 'n uiteensetting van die substantiewe resultate van die opname en bied 'n stap-vir-stap beskrywing van die ontledings wat gemaak is en besluite wat geneem is by die ontwikkeling van die meetinstrument. Die eindresultaat is 'n klein standaardstel lewensgehalte-indikatore wat volledig in die teks verskyn. Hierdie indikatore kan op hul eie aangewend word of binne die konteks van 'n breër ondersoek.

Aanbevelings oor die toekomstige toepassing van die navorsingsinstrument ten einde goeie resultate te verkry, word in die gevolgtrekking gemaak. Daar word beklemtoon dat die instrument bedoel is as 'n handige maatstaf van groepe en kategorieë Suid-Afrikaners se differensiële persepsies van hul persoonlike welstand en nie as 'n akkurate beoordeling van die subjektiewe lewensgehalte van individue nie.

ABSTRACT

Research on quality of life is a relatively new field within the social sciences. In South Africa an interest in this field has developed as a result of a growing concern to improve the living conditions and the quality of life of many sectors of underprivileged South Africans. In 1982/83 a nationwide study was conducted among well over 5 000 South Africans representing all population groups; their perceptions of well-being and basic needs were investigated. The study was undertaken with two aims in mind:

1. To provide a data base for the observation of future trends in the improvement of living standards and people's assessments of their life circumstances.

2. To develop an appropriate instrument for the measurement of perceived well-being, in other words a measure of the subjective quality of life of South Africans.

The report sets out the substantive results of the survey and gives a step-by-step description of the analyses and decisions which were involved in the development of the measuring instrument. The end result is a standard set of a small number of quality-of-life indicators which are listed in full in the text. These indicators can be applied on their own or in the context of a broader inquiry.

Recommendations for the future application of the research instrument in order to achieve good results are given in the conclusions. It is emphasized that the instrument is intended to serve as a convenient measure of differential perceptions of well-being among groups and categories of South Africans and not as an accurate assessment of the subjective quality of life of individuals.

1. INTRODUCTION

Quality of life studies have an immediate and obvious significance in South Africa. In a society of marked social contrasts, not only as defined by material differences between groups, but also as regards cultural meanings and socio-political perspectives, systematic attempts through research to describe and quantify the depth and patterning of social cleavages are of manifest importance. Since South Africa is also a system undergoing complex and subtle changes, if not in legislation at least in aspects of material circumstances and in public reactions to its structures, there is a particular need for a research approach which can identify the interaction between objective circumstances and subjective responses. Quality of life studies appear to be highly appropriate as a means of assisting in the full understanding of present processes and future possibilities.

These general points have been apposite for a long time. A consideration of the immediate present, however, raises a few important specific issues within the more general context. These issues arise out of particular aspects of the political debate in South Africa.

Protagonists of disinvestment and external economic sanctions on South Africa as a means of coercing the government to abandon apartheid are frequently criticised for being dismissive of the serious negative consequences of their programme on the lives of the majority of blacks in South Africa. (Schlemmer, 1985, among others). One frequent rejoinder is that the suffering of blacks in South Africa is so severe that increased unemployment and deprivation as a result of sanctions would be willingly endured as a means of achieving liberation. While such counter-arguments do not address the problem of whether or not sanctions are likely to be effective in achieving results, the argument reflects a popular belief that very widespread misery exists on such a scale that black people, effectively, have nothing to lose. In other words, blacks' quality of life is and has been so severely depressed that it cannot become worse. Seen in this specific context, studies of the quality of life may be able to offer highly relevant commentary on very real issues of strategy in present-day South Africa.

A recent series of comparative, albeit perhaps superficial, Gallup International investigations in fact illustrate the complexity of the issue. Using a simple question on whether or not people considered themselves to be "happy", it was established that while blacks in South Africa were less likely to endorse the "very happy" position than whites, the black respondents were nevertheless ahead of a few Western or developed countries such as Italy, France, Spain, Japan, Finland and Germany, for example, in the proportion choosing to describe themselves as happy.1)

This finding accords generally with previous polling results and suggests that people everywhere tend to adjust to their circumstances. Perceptions of deprivation are relative to circumstances and expectations. This is not to say that political discontent is not highly prevalent among blacks in South Africa or that blacks accept the socio-political and economic system of the country. One cannot assume, however, that the overall or general emotional reactions to a situation among a mass of people will reflect the opinions and perceptions of spokespeople or observers who base their assessments on more abstract analyses of the situation.

An illustration of this is also to be found in the results of a study by Kennedy and Mehra (1985) in which they established for successive Canadian samples that overall perceptions of well-being are "buffered" from the effects of economic cycles by the reactions of people to personal and social circumstances unconnected with the economy.

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1. Reported in **Daily News**, 4/1/86.

In general, it would seem that one may not assume that subjective perceptions of overall quality of life are a reflection of even keynote aspects of socio-political structure in society. Furthermore it is also apparent that subjective quality of life is a complex and subtle phenomenon that requires to be disaggregated into discrete elements if it is to be properly understood. It is this objective which is addressed in the analysis which follows.

As already intimated, superficially, quality of life is a deceptively simple concept. Everyone - social scientists, journalists, politicians and the man in the street can tell you broadly what it means. At this level it is simply the degree of well-being, experienced by individuals or aggregates of people under prevailing personal, social and economic conditions.

This is sufficient as a broad guiding definition. We believe that a more precise definition is impossible at this stage, simply because precision requires a specification of the dimensions of life which are most relevant to overall well-being. Conceptually, all one may say in this regard is that the dimensions are complex and variable from community to community. Therefore, a more precise definition has to be specific to the social group being considered and cannot be stated in more universal terms until many more comparative research findings are available.[2)] Once past the problem of definition, however, a host of difficulties and questions arise: These difficulties make it worth discussion in fair detail. Furthermore, questions which one may ask about it relate to some of the central issues in South African society. Because of its relevance to the ongoing debate about change, a need may be said to exist for repeat studies and longitudinal studies as one means of monitoring shifts in reactions to socio-economic and socio-political conditions. In this context an instrument with a sufficient degree of standardisation to allow time-comparisons and inter-group comparisons may have utility.

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2. Many researchers do not attempt to define the essence of the quality of life concept and settle for a working definition instead. By contrast, much effort has been expended on defining the criteria associated with the measurement of quality of life.

This paper is a broad attempt in this direction, set against an analysis of results from a nation-wide quality of life study undertaken in 1983.

2. HOW IS QUALITY OF LIFE MEASURED? [3]

The following ways of measuring or assessing quality of life are employed or can be posited:

2.1 Objective social indicators [4]

These are measures, usually related to social groups in society, of characteristics [5] like income, life-expectancy, disease rates, housing standards, available educational facilities, and the like. Great practical difficulties can arise in gaining adequate information on which to base such indices, but once arrived at, they are usually fairly obvious in the way they can or should relate to aggregate or group well-being.

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[3] The approaches developed in the course of the short history of social accounting vary from simple statistical compendia to comprehensive analytical frameworks (an example of the latter is the systematic approach devised by Ellis, 1980). At this point it is particularly important to note that the object of measurement ('what' is being measured) will largely determine which research approach ('how' something is measured) is chosen.

[4] In this paper the concepts 'social indicator' and 'socio-economic indicator' are used interchangeably. The designation 'social indicator' was first introduced by the social scientists attached to the so-called social indicator movement as a distinction to the conventional 'economic indicator', which they sought to complement and replace with a more balanced set of social statistics. Some scholars and practitioners in the field of social accounting prefer to speak more correctly of 'socio-economic' indicators. They reason that social indicators can assume economic significance, whilst economic variables may also be indicative of social conditions. (Cf. Drewnowski, 1974; UNESCO, 1976).

[5] Seen superficially, social indicators are indistinguishable from social statistics. It is only the use to which a particular statistic is put, the manner in which it is assessed, interpreted, and related to personal and social well-being, which characterises the social indicator from its 'lookalike'. (Cf. Horn, 1978).

A firm definition is provided in Note 6.[6] Social measures are typically disaggregated or broken down into their relevant component parts along the lines of socio-economic status or class designations, age, sex, and racial or ethnic groupings and so forth. Richer people are assumed to experience greater well-being than the poor, sick people are obviously less happy than the healthy, and educated people are assumed to enjoy a greater sense of achievement than the less well educated. A sub-type of the social indicator approach is the so-called **territorial indicators** in which the descriptions apply not so much to groups as to geographic regions.[7]

Some years ago, however, social scientists started doubting that the more common indices necessarily reflected or implied differential experience of well-being. Were richer people really happier than poor people to a degree that wealth differentials would suggest? Particularly in affluent societies it began to be felt that the experience of well-being was a much more complex phenomenon than material privilege. A broader quality of life was seen as perhaps being a more appropriate stratifier of people than the more established and conventional features class and social status in wealthier societies.

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6. One of the most frequently quoted definitions of the social indicator is quite clear on this point: "A social indicator, ... may be defined to be a statistic of direct normative interest which facilitates concise, comprehensive and balanced judgements about the condition of major aspects of a society. It is in all cases a direct measure of welfare and is subject to the interpretation that, if it changes in the 'right' direction, while other things remain equal, things have gotten better, or people are 'better off'". (United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1969, p 97).

7. Territorial indicators are particularly useful in identifying regional disparities in welfare. In more developed countries these measurements will pinpoint enclaves of poverty in vast areas of plenty. In materially less developed countries we are more likely to find that a three-dimensional projection of welfare highlights urban peaks of affluence in a plain of poverty. In the case of South Africa, racial and spatial dimensions of welfare are by and large congruent, a situation which has led Smith (1977, pp 241-263) to speak of 'race-space' disparities or inequalities.

These considerations led to the emergence of the so-called Quality of Life studies. The differentiating feature was that such studies would not be based on, or not **only** be based on objective indicators, but would also introduçe subjective elements. 8)

2.2 Subjective social indicators or quality of life studies 9)

Such studies can either be qualitative or quantitative.

Qualitative. Here the approach would be to obtain open, free-flowing and unstructured accounts from people about the quality of their lives. Wide-ranging depth interviews or even group depth techniques may be employed and results can be poignant and telling. A problem is that such accounts are so varied and can differ so significantly in depth from person to person or group to group that comparisons between groups and over time are made impossible.

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8. It is noteworthy that the social indicator researchers who did not abandon the'objective' measures of well-being during this period, nevertheless called for a new set of criteria for developing 'objective' measures which would enable them to measure directly and hence more precisely the impact which societal inputs were making on individual well-being. It was stipulated among other things that social conditions were to be assessed - wherever possible - in non-monetary terms and at the **'output'** rather than the **'input'**, i.e. at the recipient side of development systems. From this point of view, the indicator of the type 'School places available per child of school-going age' is preferable to 'Government expenditure on educational facilities per capita'. (Cf. Rao, 1976; Drewnowski, 1974).

9. To our knowledge the distinction between 'subjective' and 'objective' indicators was first popularised by Sheldon and Land (1972) in their review statement 'Social Reporting for the 1970s'. Sheldon and Land distinguish between two dimensions of life: **objective conditions** of society and persons (e.g. conditions of the environment including concern with housing, pollution, recreational resources, and personal attributes such as health, educational achievement, family stability, etc.) and **subjective perceptions** of life experiences such as frustrations, satisfactions, aspirations and perceptions. According to Sheldon and Land, social well-being depends jointly on the interplay between these two dimensions although correlations may not be very high.

   Writing more recently, Andrews and Withey (1976, p 5) wish to play down the division between subjective and objective indicators. They argue that objective indicators involve subjective judgements and conversely many subjective indicators provide rather direct and therefore 'objective' measurements of what they intend to measure.

This problem has been well-illustrated in an extensive "qualitative" study (BBDO, 1976), the results of which were an important source of the basic content for our present interview schedules.

These earlier results were based on a substantial series of in-depth group discussions. The content-analysed data were rich in references to dissatisfactions and frustrations experienced by blacks in South Africa. Despite the wealth and depth of content, however, it seemed impossible to draw any clear-cut conclusions as to either the nature of differences in quality of life between poorer and less-poor respondents or the relative importance of dissatisfactions in the different domains of living.

Quantitative. Here subjective feelings and reactions to the quality of life are measured and quantified either by rudimentary scaling of reactions (e.g. very satisfied/satisfied/uncertainty/dissatisfied/very dissatisfied) or by classification of responses on the basis of choice between alternative answers. 10) Results can be subjected to more sophisticated measurement and certainly are often given fairly sophisticated statistical treatment after the data have been gathered.

The quantification of the results does not make them any less subjective or feeling-based. It does not make of them objective indices. 11)

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10. This is essentially the technique used in so-called 'direct' assessments of quality of life. Subjects are required to indicate preferences for different 'qualities of life' e.g. career-living situations or the like. (e.g. Dalkey et al., 1972; Katzner, 1979.)

11. A very clear-cut division between the subjective and objective mode of perception is made in the United Nations (1975) report 'Towards a system of social and demographic statistics'; "social indicators have been described as constructs, based on observations and usually qualitative, which tell us something about an aspect of social life in which we are interested in or about changes that are taking place in it. Such information may be **objective** in the sense that it purports to show what the position is or how it is **hanging**: or it may be **subjective** in the sense that it purports to show how the objective position or **changes in it are regarded** by the community in general or by different constituent groups". (Emphasis not in original.)

The quantification may reduce the richness of data and remove many interesting nuances but it retains its essentially subjective content.12) However, the results can be sufficiently standard to allow comparisons between groups over time.

An example of such studies is the research which we have undertaken in Durban. On the basis of previous studies using essentially unstructured or open-ended methods, (inter alia, BBDO, 1976; Moller et al., 1978) a wide range of statements was generated denoting aspects of the various **domains** in which quality of life is relevant (family life, work life, political life, economic life, etc.). By making the statements as far as possible utterly comprehensive and by basing them on unstructured studies, dangers of distorting or biasing the distribution of aspects were avoided as far as possible. A method was devised to allow the samples of respondents selected to eliminate the statements (aspects) of lesser relevance in their lives, reducing the final range to thirty or forty aspects which respondents themselves considered to be critical in their existence. For each of these, as well as a small range of issues covering more subtle aspects of people's lives which they would not necessarily recognise overtly to be relevant, a rating of degree of satisfaction was obtained. The issues thus emerging differed for blacks, Indians and whites in our study with some significant overlap, however. The extent of overlap made it possible to compare groups with one another on degree of domain satisfaction as well as on choice of relevant aspects.

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12. One of the most difficult tasks which quality of life researchers must undertake is to prepare stimuli which are sufficiently realistic to ensure a valid assessment on the part of the subject-judge, and which are at the same time inclusive of the most salient aspects of life conditions.

In addition to the statements relating to aspects of life domains, certain criterion statements were also included covering essentially factors important to satisfaction across a variety of domains (examples would be freedom of choice in life, participation in decision-making, ability to achieve goals, etc.). 13)

2.3 Public mood opinion polling

Such research comes close to the subjectively-based studies of the quality of life, except that the issues chosen are extremely general.14) (How satisfied people are with life at present/with the economic situation/with leadership/with public services/with the way people are treated by government, etc.) These data can provide short-cut but broad indicators to the subjective quality of life in a community or society.

2.4 Basic needs research

Whereas most of the input into quality of life research procedures has come from interest in developed societies, a new emphasis has sprung from concerns about conditions in less-developed countries.

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13. In making a distinction between indicators occurring at varying levels of specificity, we are following Andrews and Withey (1976, pp 11-12). According to Andrews and Withey, domain-type indicators refer mainly to satisfaction with places, things, activities, people and roles, all of which are frequently represented in social institutions and agencies. Criterion-type indicators, on the other hand, are the means of judging what the various domains of life afford, e.g. they are values, standards, aspirations, goals, etc.

14. The so-called 'happiness surveys' undertaken by Gurin and colleagues (1960) and Bradburn and Caplovitz (1965), to assess **global** well-being were the forerunners of the later in-depth studies of psychological well-being. The latter were conducted among others by Campbell and co-workers (1976), who also experimented with the use of affective mood indicators in measuring contentment in more specific domains and spheres of life.

In recent years the 'basic needs approach' to development has set a more or less consistent set of criteria for what needs to be done to improve the development status of third world societies.[15] In effect, development for people and improvements in the quality of life in poorer societies are largely synonymous. Therefore research into basic needs like nutrition, health, shelter, clean water, transport, schooling has added precision to quality of life studies as they do or may apply to poorer societies.

Hence we can assume that quality of life research in its broadest sense involves or should try to involve hard objective indicators, assessments of objective basic needs, subjective responses to life in general or in its various domains and very broad reactions to contemporary life.

Looking at this range one can immediately suggest ways in which quality of life research can be broadened even further. Useful additions to the range of ways of assessing quality of life could be studies of public morale, studies of stress and studies of the symptoms in society of breakdowns in the coherence of social processes like crime and violence, suicide, divorce, etc. Race discrimination and inter-group conflict could also perhaps be added to the list.

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15. One might suggest that Drewnowski's (1974) first attempt at compiling comprehensive measures of well-being set the stage for universally applicable development programmes aimed at raising the level of living of the world's poorer people. Later the 'basic needs' approach to development succeeded in attracting a larger following of policy-makers as well as social scientists. Generally, development targets in the basic needs strategy fall into two separate but complementary need categories:

    (1) Personal consumption needs such as food, shelter, and clothing, etc. ; and
    (2) Essential public services such as health, sanitation, clean water, education, transport, and cultural facilities.

    (Cf. Streeton, 1977; Lisk, 1977; Ghai et al., 1977; and International Labour Office, 1977.)

    The prospects of adopting a basic needs strategy in the South African situation are discussed among others by Nattrass (1979) and Simkins (1980).

The need for subjective judgement is cardinal in order to retain the initial emphasis on social well-being, otherwise quality of life research could become simply another term for all descriptive-evaluative studies of societies or communities. As will be seen from what follows, the **subjective** element is central in quality of life research and must always be retained.

3. WHAT DOES QUALITY OF LIFE MEAN?

This question is much more difficult to answer than the problems of measurement. In one sense quality of life is self-explanatory, as are its synonyms -- life satisfaction, happiness, need satisfaction or social well-being. One immediately recognises the possibility of contradictory elements. These contradictions are well-represented in popular assessments. Ordinary people will talk of a contented and happy man of poor and barely adequate means in contrast to the possibility of a rich but stressed and worried executive. A contented subordinate can be contrasted with the possibility of an insecure and threatened leader. Quality of life is certainly not a phenomenon based on consistent linear progressions up all of its many dimensions. There is also little agreement on absolutes 16) and on zero points 17) and saturation thresholds. 18)

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16. In this connection it is perhaps interesting to note that the 'absolute' indicators distinguished by Kamrany and Christakis (1970) refer only to those categories of 'scientific' indexes for which a substantial agreement among experts has been reached. In other words normative judgements are always involved in determining scale values in quality of life measurements.

17. With the possible exception of a lower-level threshold described as a 'zero-level', or 'survival with nil need satisfaction' by Drewnowski (1974) which is associated with a sub-human level of existence. By contrast, a 'human' but minimum level of need satisfaction is only guaranteed when 'basic needs' are met.

18. It is conventional practice not to assign an optimal value to social indicators, perhaps a subtle means of implying that development is open-ended towards the future. Beyond the saturation point, which Drewnowski (1974) refers to as the 'affluence' level, further system inputs directed toward improving well-being in a particular sphere of life may be without increased utility for welfare and may therefore represent a waste of system resources. Once 'affluence' level has been achieved, further system inputs may even result in depressed well-being (for example, excessive intake of calories may harm rather than improve physical and mental health). However, it should be noted that extra inputs may well serve a 'prestige' function.

What is important to bear in mind is that, inasmuch as objective indicators of material welfare and objective indicators of need satisfaction are all relative and subject to judgement, the subjective element of quality of life allows us to begin approximating a standard of evaluation - what people themselves feel. If people are unhappy and feel dissatisfied, then no matter what the objective or hard indicators tell us, they have not achieved what people in this world should have the right to achieve. The subjective component, therefore, is essential and does begin to offer a benchmark. 19)

Problems arise immediately from the social sciences themselves. Some social scientists will tell us that no matter how happy or satisfied a worker is, if his product exceeds his reward then he is exploited. If he has little control over the productive process he is alienated, even if he does not want responsiblity in the productive process. Our social scientist will simply say that his well-being arises out of false consciousness. From the other side of the ideological spectrum an equally convinced social scientist will say that no matter how happy and fulfilled, say, a hedonistically oriented individualist is, without firm location in a cultural/ethnic group or without faith and belief in God, he or she is fundamentally estranged. Both the radical and the conservative social scientists alluded to here will produce impressive theoretical propositions to support their judgements. Their differences, however, will never be adequately resolved and for this reason the subjective judgement of the people themselves is crucial. Therefore, quality of life research means that people are given an opportunity of making their own judgements about their social, economic and political condition. For this reason, alone, such research is valuable.

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19) A striking example of a measurement technique aimed at capturing the subjective component in defining qualities of life is Cantril's (1965) 'self-anchoring' scale. Subjects are required to describe their life situation in relation to the 'best' and 'worst' worlds imaginable to them.

If the value of quality of life research lies in the anchor for evaluation which the subjective component provides, then a number of important and interesting questions spring from this. Among them are:

- how does subjective satisfaction relate to objective criteria in different domains? At what level of poverty do people experience critical subjective deprivation? To the best of our knowledge issues like these are far from resolved;

- how does subjective satisfaction relate to expectations? Do people experience satisfaction in a linear progression as they become aware of progress or do rising expectations accompanying awareness of progress depress to an extent subjective satisfactions?[20] We have some evidence in the Centre for Applied Social Sciences to suggest that over the past five years while material conditions of urban blacks have improved quite considerably, levels of political discontent as expressed in survey-ratings have risen more sharply. In a study in 1981, 78 percent of blacks in Transvaal urban areas declared themselves to be 'unhappy' or 'angry and impatient' with life in South Africa compared with 57 percent in 1977 (identical samples, same interviewing team);[21] and

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20. The relationship between life satisfaction and discrepancies or gaps between a subject's status and that of various reference standards has been extensively researched, see for evidence and discussion Gurr (1970), Campbell et al., (1976, pp 14, 171 ff.), Andrews and Withey (1976), Andrews and McKennell (1980), McKennell (1978), McKennell and Andrews (1980), Michalos (1980; 1985), but a systematic study of reference standards and gap-theoretical models in developing plural societies such as South Africa is still awaiting.

21. Research conducted for the Buthelezi Commission (1982, Volume 1) by the Centre for Applied Social Sciences.

- what distinctions in evaluation have to be made between subjective assessments of life quality in different domains? A majority in all groups will respond to the issue of **prices and cost of living** by reflecting serious dissatisfaction. Is this as 'serious' as a similar level of dissatisfaction in the personal domain, the family domain, political domain or work domain? Some forms of dissatisfaction at a given level may strike to the core of a person's identity or security and hence be much more serious than other forms of dissatisfaction at a similar level. 22) Here again, this question is far from resolved.

Given some of the uncertainty of the implications of quality of life findings, our evaluations are very blunt. We have yet to establish the relationships between the objective and the subjective, between the various domains and the overall effects, and what the implications are of breakdowns of quality of life in different domains.

Despite the welter of unanswered questions, however, our research and other studies in South Africa have shown that the subjective aspects of quality of life can be captured in systematic and comparable form in social surveys and that it is a highly relevant dimension of the social process. For the first time, perhaps, we have what may be a valid indicator of the consequences for people of some of the major features of a deeply-divided society.

3.1 Quality of life and race in South Africa

As a society which is manifestly differentiated on the basis of race, South Africa is also most frequently assumed to be a system of racial and ethnic inequality. The issue of inequality in South Africa can be and has been analysed at different levels and within varying paradigms.

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22. Paradoxically, domains which are most amenable to policy reform, regardless of social significance, generally receive more public attention than other domains.

All approaches to the problem, however, accept the fact that the life-chances of the major categories of people, on aggregate, are sharply differentiated. By extension it is commonly accepted that perceptions of quality of life will also differ meaningfully between these major categories.

A quality of life study in South Africa can address the issue of racial inequality at two levels. At the one level it can provide what is hopefully a relatively rigorous measure of the differences between races where they really count; that is in the everyday experience of well-being. At another level it can help to address the relative importance of the underlying structures which create the racial inequity, where it exists. The analysis which follows is intended to assist in accomplishing these two tasks.

4. THE STUDY: METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The interview schedule on which the results discussed below are based has been discussed in full in previous published work (Moller and Schlemmer, 1983), and in the interests of brevity, the discussion will not be repeated here. This schedule is the result of a long process of development, and is based on the qualitative work on the Witwatersrand (BBDO, 1976) and on the schedule used in an extensive exploratory investigation among blacks, Indians and whites in the Durban area. This earlier schedule and the data arising from its use were considered in some detail and depth by authors Moller and Schlemmer (1983) in preparing a draft final schedule. This schedule was carefully examined and modified by a committee established for the joint project consisting of representatives of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, the Co-operative Scientific Programmes division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the Inter-group Relations Programme and the Opinion Survey Centre of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

A list of the items in the schedule which form the basis of the present analysis are given in Appendix 1.

The fieldwork for the survey commenced in late 1982 and continued into 1983. Personal interviews were conducted among whites, coloured people and Indians in both large and small urban areas using census tracts as the basis for sampling. 23) All interviews were conducted by the well-briefed and experienced field teams of the Opinion Survey Centre of the HSRC and in Natal of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences. Interviewer returns were back-checked for honesty and reliability in the normal way.

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23. The number of magisterial districts covered in these sub-samples were: whites 43, coloureds 44 and Indians 18.

Sampling procedures among blacks were as follows:

In the urban township areas random samples were drawn from address lists, which were stratified by areas relating to ascertainable socio-economic differences. In the peri-urban squatter areas and in rural areas a form of systematic sampling was used, based on interviewing points appearing at distances of equal intervals along routes and thoroughfares, with random distance starting points.

The samples among blacks covered the black townships in the cities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Durban, Newcastle, Bloemfontein, and Port Elizabeth, informal peri-urban shack areas around Durban, a range of rural districts in the national states of KwaZulu and Lebowa and blacks residing in the white agricultural areas of the Northern Transvaal and the Natal Midlands.

For reasons of convenience interviews among blacks in the Natal-KwaZulu areas were conducted by the field team of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences along identical lines to those used by the HSRC field teams.

In all 5587 interviews were obtained among white (834), Indian (1316), coloured (970) and black (2467) persons. In this analysis a further subdivision is made between urban and rural blacks. The urban group (n 1621) consists of regular township dwellers (n 1516) with the addition of a small group of 105 hostel dwellers. The rural subgroup totalling 845 includes blacks residing in the national states (436), on white agricultural land (299) and a smaller category of rural-urban fringe shack dwellers (110).

The sample design was one which did not allow for substitution but stipulated three call-backs to addresses. Therefore larger subsamples were drawn to allow for anticipated wastage. Sampling results were as follows:

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians	Blacks
Sample drawn	n 1400 100%	n 1500 100%	n 1500 100%	n 2500 100%
Non-availability of of respondent	6,4	5,4	2,1	-
Interviewer error, mainly in use of selection table	20,5	20,8	5,7	-
Refusals	13,6	9,1	4,4	2,2
Effective sample	834	970	1316	2467

Interviewer error is high but it is randomly distributed through the sample and hence does not constitute a bias.
The refusal rates are not abnormally high for a lengthy and complicated survey, even among whites.

The interview schedule was fairly comprehensive, requiring interviews of between 40 and 60 minutes in length in urban areas and substantially longer in rural areas. It represents an attempt to cover all aspects of living which can elicit subjective reactions. As already indicated, the basic content for the items measuring subjective responses was derived from extensive qualitative work (BBDO, 1976) and from successive analyses of data derived from an exploratory investigation in Durban (Moller and Schlemmer, 1983)).

The basic needs items were defined in terms of a comprehensive bundle and included items pertaining to the satisfaction of needs such as nutrition, clothing, housing, sanitation and health services, education, saving capability, access to employment, material consumption needs, household utilities, safety, transport, and opportunities for leisure and recreation. Assessments of needs satisfaction were made in terms of the household, or where appropriate, of the individual level of consumption of goods and services. (The interview schedule appears in Appendix 1 - English version.)

Details of the results of the fieldwork in terms of the basic characteristics of the samples obtained are presented in Appendix 2.

5. OVERALL EXPERIENCE OF PERCEIVED LIFE SATISFACTION ACCORDING TO RACE

5.1 A simple index of life satisfaction

In the analysis which follows in this section we will make the assumption that subjective scores among the different races have broadly the same subjective value for the different groups as indexes of quality of life. In other words, we assume that the ratings and measures mean the same thing irrespective of race. (This issue will be discussed further in a later section).

This assumption rests on the following. Firstly, the subjective measures used were standard across all groups and were carefully translated into respondents' home languages in such a way as to attempt to retain equivalence of meaning. Secondly, a factor analysis performed on the general indexes of well-being, which form the dependent variables in this study, revealed a very similar basic structure or patterning of responses irrespective of race. (See Appendix 3 for a description of the relevant items and the results of the varimax rotation of factors by race.) Finally, all the measures used (see interview schedule in Appendix 1) have a "face validity" in the sense that they refer to simple and obvious aspects of daily life.

In other words, if one argues that the different races are not comparable in terms of the items used in this analysis, one is arguing, by implication, that if an African says that he or she is "very unhappy" it could mean something different to an Indian or white person saying that he or she is "very unhappy". Such an assumption would take the argument into such realms of subtlety that the analysis would be paralysed. We would argue that the results, because of the points made above, allow comparisons between groups to be made which are sufficiently valid to be useful.

Previous quality of life studies have tended to settle on the use of a few standard items for assessing overall, or general life satisfaction (see for example, Andrews and Withey, 1976 ; Campbell et al., 1976 ; Larson, 1978).

Similar phrasing was used in the present study in one of the overall measures: "Taking all things together, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days. On the whole would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied?" The results by race and categories of urbanisation among blacks, appear in Table 1.

TABLE 1

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF LIFE SATISFACTION ACCORDING TO RACE AND RURAL-URBAN STATUS AMONG BLACKS

	Whites %	Indians %	Coloureds %	All blacks %	Town-ship blacks %	Rural fringe blacks %	Home-land rural blacks %	"White farm" blacks %	Hostel blacks %
Very satisfied	30	20	19	9	10	6	9	10	1
Satisfied	59	69	62	35	38	33	36	26	16
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	3	4	3	4	3	1	2	2
Dissatisfied	5	7	13	30	29	41	29	23	51
Very dis-satisfied	2	1	2	22	18	17	24	38	30
DK	1	0	1	1	1	0	-	1	1
N	834	1316	970	2467	1516	110	436	299	105
Dissatisfied plus very dissatisfied	7	8	15	52	47	58	53	61	81

Note: Difference in percentage totals due to rounding

In previous research in the USA (Andrews and Withey, 1976) this single item has been found to be as powerful as many more complex scales and indexes in predicting well-being.

The results make it quite plain that the major qualitative differentiation occurs between black (African) people and others. While coloureds appear to be significantly[24] less satisfied than whites (critical ratio (CR) = 5,45 on proportion "very satisfied", $p < 0,01$) the overall difference is by no means dramatic. In terms of the proportions "very dissatisfied", Indians, coloureds and whites emerge as broadly on a par. It is black people who experience the really critical frustrations.

Taking the categories very dissatisfied and dissatisfied together, there is a distinct hierarchy of quality of life evident. Indians and whites are least discontented, followed by coloureds, then by urban blacks, rural homeland blacks, peri-urban shack-dwellers, blacks in white farming areas and hostel-dwelling migrant workers, who are most dissatisfied of all. All the differences appear to be highly significant.

5.2 A composite index of subjective "global" measures of quality of life

Up to now we have assessed overall quality of life in terms of a single general indicator; overall life satisfaction (variable No 7 in Appendix 1). While this has yielded meaningful results and, as will be reported later in the next section (cf. Section 6) has allowed an exploration of the components contributing to quality of life, we have some hesitation in utilising a single indicator as an overall measure. We consider that it is particularly necessary to improve on the single indicator as a basis for any attempt at a ranking of the components of quality of life, which is the topic of the next section.

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[24] For various reasons tests of statistical significance are not necessarily definitive. Firstly, in some cases (ie. rural blacks) sampling design involved two-stage or cluster techniques whereas the Critical Ratio above assumes a simple probability design. More broadly, however, since complete equivalence of response between groups cannot be firmly assumed, the results of statistical tests are exploratory rather than a basis for definite inference. This qualification applies throughout the report.

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Three "global" measures of quality of life were included in the interview schedule. These are variable numbers 7, 94, and 113 in Appendix 1. In addition, a large number of slightly more specifically phrased items were included, some referring to "personal" domains of living while others addressed particular reactions to the environment, such as anger, frustration, positive or negative expectations and mood, etc.

All these items had in common the fact that they do not directly refer to any material circumstances or particular institutional structures in society. In other words, they all relate to over-arching or comprehensive reactions to the environment at either the level of cognitive perception, mood or broad social-interpersonal experience.

All these items, as well as an aggregate of 17 "personal" items, along with a measure of savings ability, per capita household income and a combined total of the aggregation of all specific domain items were subjected to a factor analysis. The results on a principal component analysis were inspected and the following emerged. (See Appendix 3, principal components solution).

Among all races, the "general" factor accounted for between 46 and 60 percent of variance. Items with a loading of 0,40 and over on the general factor were variables which we considered could be combined into a composite "index of quality of life". Hence, quality of life, as operationalised, consists of the aggregate score on the variables in Appendix 1 numbered: 7, 113, 67, 72, 75 and 110. The items relating to intimate and personal issues (variables 77-82, 84-87, 89-93) were excluded from the composite aggregate because they can be regarded as causally related to quality of life, i.e., independent variables.

We consider that the variables listed above are a sufficiently comprehensive combined index to reflect all salient aspects of subjectively experienced quality of life to serve as the global measure of "well-being" for the study.

5.3 A comparison of quality of life indicators according to race

Using the composite index of "global" quality of life allows certain comparisons to be made between quality of life indicators of various types, as they pattern according to race. In Table 2 below we present a comparison between the following general indicators: per capita household income, a combined index of satisfaction ratings on specific "domains", a combined index of satisfaction ratings in the intimate and personal aspects of living and the composite score of subjective global quality of life.

TABLE 2

QUALITY OF LIFE RATINGS AT VARIOUS LEVELS ACCORDING TO RACE
AND RURAL-URBAN STATUS AMONG BLACKS

	MEDIAN SCORES					
	Whites	Indians	Coloureds	Blacks	Urban blacks	Rural blacks
Per capita household income	R437	R104	R75	R38	R54	R23
Aggregate satisfaction across specific domains*	87,5	74,3	70,0	45,0	44,6	44,1
Composite global index of subjective of quality of life*	82,3	78,0	78,3	63,7	64,7	61,0
Aggregate satisfaction in personal spheres*	93,3	92,8	92,5	71,1	73,3	66,8

*Maximum score = 100

The results in Table 2 show that none of the subjective ratings of quality of life show as large a gap in circumstances between the races as shown by the one objective indicator of per capita household income, on which the advantages which whites enjoy over blacks is approximately ten to one. The largest racial gaps in subjective rating occur in the apperception of specific domains of living: housing, occupations, services, amenities, etc.

In regard to global subjective assessments of quality of life, then, the effective cleavage is between blacks and all other groups, which is also the case in the personal and intimate sphere of life. The results suggest in regard to the latter measure that the structure of formal differentiation according to race in South African society does not penetrate through to the private sphere of consciousness as far as whites, coloureds and Indians are concerned. Even in this respect, however, blacks emerge as having a suppressed quality of life relative to other groups, although the distinctions are not as large as is the case in the more public domains.

The results also show how consistently the lives of rural blacks are constrained relative to the circumstances of the blacks who live in the major urban areas. In South Africa one cannot only refer to racial cleavages but one must also take account of the spatial inequality which arises out of the division of black society into urban and rural components.

In general terms, however, the wider cleavage between the races on the material indicator than on the subjective indicators illustrates the extent to which perceptions of well-being can be "buffered" by aspects of living not directly connected with social or economic structure.

6.THE COMPONENTS OF LIFE SATISFACTION WITHIN POPULATION CATEGORIES

In order to establish the relationship between overall quality of life as measured by the general item presented in Table 1[25] and satisfaction in regard to specific domains of living a variety of multi-variate inferential techniques were employed. These were multiple regression analysis, discriminant analysis, the analysis based on nominal classifications of data know as "CHAID", the coefficient of weak monotonicity, and the smallest space analysis. A brief discussion of the assumptions and methodology employed in regard to each is provided in Appendix 4 drafted by co-author du Toit in consultation with the other authors.

In general a great deal of consistency emerged in the results of the various analytical techniques used. In Table 3 we present the domain variables inserted into the equations by the outcomes of the analyses according to the different methods. In each case (x) represents either the most statistically significant relationships or the strongest relationships emerging, with cut-off points so defined as to identify the most salient approximately 10 to 12 domain variables in each statistical operation.

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25. Because the exercise involving a comparison of results of multi-variate analyses was complex and intended only to compare the different outcomes we employed only a single dependent rather than our composite index of quality of life. The former was considered on the basis of results in Table 1, to be perfectly adequate for the comparison which follows.

TABLE 3 PREDICTORS OF LIFE SATISFACTION BY TYPE OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

V	Descriptive title	Variable No.	Regression Analysis					Discriminant Analysis					CHAID Analysis					Coefficient of weak monotonicity					Smallest space analysis					Sum of salient relationships identified					Total
			RB	UB	W	C	I	RB	UB	W	C	I	RB	UB	W	C	I	RB	UB	W	C	I	RB	UB	W	C	I	RB	UB	W	C	I	
1	Health	(25)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	5	5	4	2	5	21
2	Education	(26)	X				X	X		X		X					X		X			X		X			X	5	2	1		5	10
3	Wages	(27)				X	X	X				X		X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	3	3	2	2	4	14
4	Family happiness and peace	(28)			X		X			X		X										X								2		3	5
5	Respect from children	(29)		X			X		X			X	X															1	2			2	5
6	Education costs	(30)												X						X			X	X	X		X	1	2	2		1	6
7	Religious life	(31)		X	X	X				X	X																		1	2	2		5
8	Job security	(32)																X		X	X	X	X			X	X	2		1	2	2	7
9	Being a good parent	(33)			X	X					X															X				2	2		4
10	Quality and quantity of food	(34)	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X				5	4	1	4	1	15
11	Progress in work	(35)																	X	X			X				X	1	1		1	1	4
11	Rent	(36)		X				X	X							X										X	X	1	2		2	1	6
13	Life compared to other races	(37)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X					3	4	2	3	3	15
14	Food prices	(38)		X					X								X	X	X				X					2	3			1	6
15	Job opportunities	(39)			X			X						X		X		X		X			X	X	X	X		3	2	3	2		10
16	Provisions for family	(40)	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	5	3	5	5	23
17	Dwelling	(41)			X	X	X			X	X	X								X	X	X			X					4	3	3	10
18	Family's income if sick or die	(42)													X					X	X			X	X	X	X		1	3	2	1	7
19	Housing available	(43)			X					X				X															1	2			3
20	Water	(44)	X					X																					2				2
21	Old age income	(45)			X					X		X	X			X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X	2	1	4	3	2	12
22	Health services	(46)		X					X					X					X							X		1	3		1		5
23	Access to shops, schools etc	(47)	X					X					X		X													3		1			4
24	Govt, municipal services	(48)				X																									1		1
25	Size of house	(49)								X				X	X														1	2			3
26	Roads	(50)					X					X																				2	2
27	Transport costs	(51)					X				X				X															1	1	1	3
28	Freedom of movement	(55)	X				X	X				X				X				X		X	X					3		1	1	3	8
29	Privacy in the house	(56)		X	X					X	X					X				X					X				1	3	3		7
30	Transport used	(57)			X					X						X									X		X			3	1	1	5
31	Personal possessions	(58)			X				X	X		X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	4	2	3	13
32	Choice of where to live	(59)	X							X					X	X	X			X					X			1		4	1	1	7
33	Neighbourhood services	(60)												X															1				1
34	Respect from other races	(61)	X	X					X				X					X	X									3	3				6
35	Voting rights	(62)											X															1					1
36	Security of tenure	(63)	X					X					X	X											X			3	1	1			5
37	Way treated at work	(64)	X														X	X			X		X			X		3			2	1	6
38	Safety from crime	(65)				X					X																				2		2
39	Race relations	(66)												X	X			X	X									1	2	1			4

Rural blacks	RB
Urban blacks	UB
Whites	W
Coloured people	C
Indians	I

The pattern of statistical outcomes in Table 3 suggests that the most consistently salient and "reliable" domain issues in quality of life across all groups are:

: ability to provide for family
: health
: quality and quantity of food
: comparisons with other races
: wages and incomes
: personal possessions
: financial security in old age
: dwelling adequacy
: education
: job opportunity

As we have already noted, perceived quality of life is most problematic and negative among blacks. In this group the 10 variables found to be most consistently salient, with rural and urban blacks combined, are:

: health
: ability to provide for family
: quality and quantity of food
: life compared to other races
: family happiness and peace
: job opportunities
: food prices
: education
: personal possessions

In the group in which quality of life is generally assumed to be least problematic, the whites, the most salient domain satisfactions are:

: health

: adequacy of dwelling

: financial security in old age

: personal possessions

: choice of where to live.

7. RANKING THE COMPONENTS OF QUALITY OF LIFE

Using the six-item composite index of global quality of life as a dependent variable (see Section 5.2), a number of multiple regression analyses were undertaken in order to broadly quantify the contribution of domain items to overall well-being. One regression was performed on the total sample and four others on each of the different race-groups separately.

In the regression analyses the following types of variables were inserted as independents:

- items referring to subjective satisfaction in particular domains of living; i.e. health, housing, religion, etc., as well as social services and amenities;

- an aggregate of 15 items referring to satisfaction with a range of self-worth and personal issues, i.e. sex life, enjoyment of friends, of recreation, self-confidence, esteem, etc., globally referred to as the **"personal"** component;

- two indexes of **material welfare:** the per capita household income in the respondent's home and whether or not the respondent was able to save money over the previous 12 months. It should be noted, however, that certain of the "domain" items referred to above also indicated respondents' assessments of their material circumstances; i.e. personal possessions, wages, and ability to provide for the family;

- the background variables of race, sex, age and educational level (race obviously features only in the combined regression for all groups).

The regression analyses performed were multiple step-wise regressions. The cases for which income data were not available were deleted from the analysis but on other variables missing observations were assigned to neutral categories. All independent variables were recorded as dichotomous scales, except in the case of per capita household income which was a five-point ratio scale. The composite dependent variable was a five-point ordinal scale calculated as follows. Off-scale responses on the individual items were placed in the neutral category of a five point scale and the resulting scores aggregated. The total scores were then regrouped into five numerically equal categories.

TABLE 4

RANKING OF THE TOP TEN OUT OF 45 COMPONENTS OF QUALITY OF LIFE AS DETERMINED BY REGRESSION ANALYSES, ACCORDING TO RACE AND AREA: 10 VARIABLES WITH THE HIGHEST BETA VALUES

All races*	(Variable No)
Satisfaction with food	(34)
Perceived own/family health	(25)
Ability to provide for family	(40)
Personal issues	a)
Non-black status	
Personal possessions	(58)
Life comparison with other races	(37)
Education status	
Family happiness and peace	(28)
Self-criticism as parent	(33)

22 variables in equation with $p < 0,05$
Adjusted R square = 0,43
F = 124,38 Significance = 0,0001

Whites	
Per capita income	
Personal issues	a)
Family happiness and peace	(28)
Satisfaction with food	(34)
Personal possessions	(58)
Medical services	(46)
Religious fulfilment	(31)
Life comparison with other races	(37)
Opportunities of finding work	(39)
Salary/wages (subjective rating)	(27)

10 variables in equation with $p < 0,05$
Adjusted R square = 0,22
F = 22,72 Significance = 0,0001

Indians	
Family happiness and peace	(28)
Life comparison with other races	(37)
Perceived own/family health	(25)
Ability to save	(151)
Per capita income	
Education opportunities	(26)
Residential choice	(59)
Freedom of movement	(55)
Personal issues	a)
Insurance against sickness/ death	(42)

18 variables in equation with $p < 0,05$
Adjusted R square = 0,29
F = 28,86 Significance = 0,0001

Coloureds	
Personal issues	a)
Privacy in home	(56)
Satisfaction with food	(34)
Food prices	(38)
Ability to save	(151)
Ability to provide for family	(40)
Security of tenure	(63)
Personal possessions	(58)
(Rest not significant)	-

8 variables in equation with $p < 0,05$
Adjusted R square = 0,24
F =37,21 Significance = 0,0001

Blacks	
Perceived own/family health	(25)
Satisfaction with food	(34)
Ability to provide for family	(40)
Personal issues	a)
Lack of religious fulfilment	(31)
Treatment at work	(64)
Size of dwelling	(49)
Personal possessions	(58)
Medical services	(46)
Opportunities of finding work	(39)

19 variables in equation with $p < 0,05$
Adjusted R square = 0,32
F = 57,78 Significance = 0,0001

Table 4 continued

Urban blacks		**Rural blacks**	
Satisfaction with food	(34)	Perceived own/family health	(25)
Personal issues	a)	Ability to provide for family	(40)
Perceived own/family health	(25)	Lack of religious fulfilment	(31)
Ability to provide for family	(40)	Size of dwelling	(49)
Availability of housing	(43)	Opportunities of finding work	(39)
Lack of respect from children	(29)	Satisfaction with food	(34)
Education status		Treatment at work	(64)
Medical services	(46)	Personal possessions	(58)
Job security	(32)	Concern with privacy in home	(46)
Female status		Access to facilities	(47)

15 variables in equation with $p < 0,05$	15 variables in equation with $p < 0,05$
Adjusted R square = 0,30	Adjusted R square = 0,40
F = 45,67 Significance 0,0001	F = 37,92 Significance 0,0001

For this regression the Indian and coloured subsamples were reduced to bring them into rough proportion to the population distribution. Hence the total sample for this equation was 3916 (whites 834, blacks 2467, coloureds 485, Indians 130). After exclusion of cases with no income data and other incomplete cases the total sample was reduced to 3652. It should be noted, however, that rural blacks are under-represented in the combined results.

a) (items 77-82, 84-87, 89-93)

On statistical significance, see Footnote 24.

The detailed results of the regression analyses are given in Appendix 5. Results in summary form are presented Table 4 above.

It is clear from the relatively low contributions to variance of the items included that quality of life is derived from a larger array of factors than those included in our study, which, however, was as comprehensive as any survey investigation of this nature could be. There are obviously many subtle and intangible influences on quality of life which are not encompassed in these regression components. Nevertheless, the variables covered in this investigation are those most relevant to public policy. We will return to the content which is not covered in the regression components in the next section.

The results above are in many respects much as one would anticipate. Quality of food, health, race-group or comparisons with other races, indices of income, family happiness and personal issues are of key-note salience among all groups.

The items which load in an unexpected direction (female status and lack of religious fulfilment among blacks and self-criticism as parent among all groups) are perplexing. As regards female status one would perhaps interpret the result as reflecting lower expectations among people who are accustomed to a lower quality of life in a male- dominated world. The implication of the other two variables is that people who have doubts about their parental and religious roles are more inclined to be satisfied with life than others. A possible explanation is that as overall life satisfaction rises, many people become aware that their role performance as parents could improve or that their spiritual or religious satisfactions could be deeper.

The significance of race in these results is noteworthy. Race and comparisons made with the lives of other races in a regression analysis is independent of the privileges and advantages with which race is correlated in South Africa. This means that race as an intrinsic satisfier or dissatisfier is among the more important components of quality of life. This would indicate that race has a positive or negative "stigma" which either enhances or oppresses well-being in people's lives quite independently of its correlates.

Generally speaking the results emphasise the very great significance of the private, personal and family domains of life among all but the most disadvantaged group, the rural blacks. Material circumstances are obviously also critical, particularly among blacks and this is no surprise.

Of all the very specific issues, family health and personal health are of cardinal importance. Among black people and coloureds the size of the home (or privacy in the home, which amounts to the same thing) are very salient. This is only to be expected if one considers the stressful effect of large numbers of people in the typically very small homes which rank-and-file coloureds occupy in urban areas. Size of dwelling is salient mainly among rural blacks (it does not feature in the top ten items among urban blacks). This is surprising because of the fact that one normally assumes that rural blacks and urban fringe squatters can enlarge the size of their homes relatively easily. Possibly the large and complex families in rural homesteads impose space-related stresses which are not readily solved. This would be particularly true in the white rural areas where employers of black labour may restrict the number of structures per household. The response regarding size of the dwelling among rural blacks may be a surrogate for dissatisfaction about the type and quality of the home.

Among urban blacks educational status is positively correlated with quality of life. This tends to counter the hypothesis that better-educated people have a higher degree of "relative" deprivation, and hence, greater feelings of dissatisfaction. Since education in a regression analysis is independent of its usual correlates, one must assume that higher education is a satisfier in itself, contributing to feelings of personal status and self-esteem.

8. THE ANATOMY OF QUALITY OF LIFE

It will be recalled that the regression analyses have revealed a relatively low overall contribution to variance by the individual components on the "global" dependent variable. We have alluded to the possibility that there are aspects of overall well-being which are not a product of accumulated or aggregate satisfaction or otherwise on individual domain issues.

In order to explore this vital feature more carefully we performed factor analyses on all the relevant variables assessed hitherto, bringing both the "global" and the specific domain issues into the equation. This operation was performed in order to see whether or not the general or "global" factors constitute an intrinsic component of quality of life in their own right. If this were the case then one may expect a low contribution by individual domain components to overall variance in a regression analysis. The factor analysis also assists in understanding the structure of subjective quality of life in other ways as well.

In Table 5 we present abridged results of the factor analyses and in Appendix 6 the full results with factor loadings are given.

TABLE 5

ABRIDGED RESULTS OF FACTOR ANALYSIS OF QUALITY OF LIFE COMPONENTS: ITEMS WITH SUBSTANTIAL LOADINGS ON VARIMAX ROTATION OF FACTORS

* loading less then 0,20		factors (F)		
(Variable No)		Non-blacks	Blacks	
Overall well-being		F4	F4	F7
(7)	Overall life satisfaction	0,476	0,280	0,555
(113)	Global happiness	0,527	0,266	0,554
(80)	Peace of mind	0,325	0,330	*
(91)	Fun in life	0,420	0,302	*
(67)	Happy vs miserable life	0,569	0,682	0,201
(72)	Rewarding vs frustrating life	0,499	0,517	*
(75)	Life getting better vs worse	0,428	0,611	*
(110)	Life very good	0,414	0,362	*
(25)	Health	0,233	*	0,451
Occupation		F1	F1	
(88)	Independence at work	0,765	0,716	
(83)	Respect from superiors	0,764	0,738	
(64)	Manner treated at work	0,751	0,770	
Material resources		F8	F2	
(40)	Ability to provide for family	0,418	0,506	
(42)	Family income in case of illness or death	0,621	0,483	
(45)	Old age income	0,580	0.544	
(87)	Ability to reach goals	*	0,467	
(58)	Personal possessions	*	0,412	
(26)	Opportunities for further education	*	0,403	
(30)	Education costs	*	0,395	
(38)	Food prices	*	0,312	
Social integration and self-concept		F3	F6	F9
(86)	Community respect	0,467	0,450	*
(84)	Fit in with age group	0,441	0,557	*
(82)	Closeness/loyalty of friends	0,407	0,466	*
(78)	Trust in people	0,369	0,412	*
(90)	Spare time activities	0,438	0,304	*
(79)	Self-confidence	0,527	*	0,552
(92)	Yourself as a person	0,470	*	0,575
(87)	Ability to reach goals	0,461	*	0,240 a)
(80)	Peace of mind	0,449	*	0,272 b)
(91)	Fun in life	0,435	*	0,279 b)

a) Cf F2
b) Cf F4

Table 5 continued

Civic privileges and community services	Non-blacks		Blacks		
	F2	F10	F14	F13	F10
(48) Government/municipal services	0,388	0,468	*	0,389	*
(50) Roads	0,334	0,305	*	0,431	*
(60) Police services	0,708	*	*	0,403	0,388
(65) Safety from crime	0,636	*	*	*	0,608
(47) Access to services	*	0,463	0,250	*	*
(44) Water	*	0,389	0,252	*	*
(46) Health services	*	0,379	0,258	*	*
(62) Voting rights	0,521	*	0,220	*	0,201
(55) Freedom of movement	0,430	*	*	*	0,390
Race relations		F9	F5		
(61) Respect shown by other races		0,671	0,695		
(66) Race relations		0,623	0,719		
Housing		F5	F3		
(41) Your dwelling		0,655	0,525		
(43) Availability of housing		0,410	0,616		
(49) Size of house		0,660	0,661		
(56) Privacy in home		0,480	0,537		
(59) Choice of where to live		0,474	0,341		
Family		F7	F8		
(29) Respect from children		0,778	0,584		
(33) Parent role		0,738	0,643		
Intimate relations		F6	F12		
(81) Safety and security of marriage		0,711	0,406		
(85) Closest relationship with a woman/man		0,597	0,569		
(89) Sex life		0,757	0,398		
Transport		F11	F11		
(51) Transport costs		0,524	0,539		
(57) Transport		0,327	0,587		
Food		F13	F15		
(34) Food		0,353	0,373		

The results of the factor analysis are remarkably similar for blacks and non-blacks. A convenient presentation of the two sets of factors would be as follows, showing the high degree of correspondence in the structure of quality of life across race groups:

Dimensions:	Non-blacks	Blacks
	Factors:	Factors:
Overall well-being	4	4,7
Occupation	1	1
Material resources (including education in the case of blacks)	8	2
Social integration and self-concept	3	6,9
Civic privileges and community services	2,10	10, 13, 14
Race relations	9	5
Housing	5	3
Family	7	8
Intimate relations	6	12
Transport	11	11
Food	13	15

We note from both sets of results that the "global" variables constitute factors in their own right, which we have termed "overall well-being". In the light of this pattern it is not surprising that the regression analyses in the previous section revealed that the domain components together do not account for nearly the whole of quality of life as subjectively apperceived.

It is also apparent that there is considerable correspondence between the domain structure of quality of life as it emerges in the factor analysis and that which was posited a-priori in the design of the rating instrument. The classification of items into domains as defined beforehand appears in the next section in Table 6.

Differences between the a-priori classification and that revealed by the factor analyses are that in the latter religious life and health do not emerge as distinctly separate components, despite some importance in their contribution to overall quality of life. Sex life, according to the factor analyses, also appears as a fairly distinct component within the "intimate, private and social" domain in the prior classification.

While the factor breakdown for blacks and non-blacks clearly reveals results which are either similar, factor by factor, or reconcilable if factors are combined in one of the two groups, there are some specific differences between the races which are meaningful and interesting. These differences do not appear to reflect any basic disjuncture in modes of apperceiving day to day life between groups but relate rather to the levels of need satisfaction. In other words the divergences are rooted in socio-economic patterns rather than deep cultural differences.

For example, "voting rights" is salient in our "civic" factor among non- blacks but as one would expect, among blacks with no local suffrage at the time of the study, it is a more marginal component in the factor. Then again, among non-blacks "ability to reach goals" is very salient in the context of social life and self concepts, whereas among blacks it relates more to material survival, loading more strongly on the "material resources" factor.

Another clear example is that in the "general well-being" factor health is salient among blacks but marginal among non-blacks, for whom health problems are not so serious as to generally affect overall life quality.

The issue of the degree of similarity between the races can also be considered in the light of a comparison of item loadings on a factor analysis for each race group separately. In Appendix 7 a table of abridged results for a varimax rotation of factors for blacks, coloureds, Indians and whites is presented.

It will be noted that the patterning of factor structures for the race groups in Appendix 7 as compared with Table 5 shows certain specific differences although the basic structure is retained. What is perhaps most meaningful in the results in Appendix 7 is a distinctive feature of the loadings for coloureds. Instead of the fairly strong "material resources" factor which appears among whites, Indians and blacks, the coloured responses yield a factor which we have termed "residential privilege". This factor includes the issues of residential choice, freedom of movement, security of tenure and availability of housing and is a reflection of the vital importance of "group areas" provisions in the quality of life in the coloured community. This community has been more affected by laws pertaining to residential segregation and removals than any other. These removals have carried penalties in the spheres of transport costs, housing choice and the quality of neighbourhoods; all of which are reflected in the factor loadings.

It also appears to be this patterning of interests which, when non-blacks are combined, as in Table 5, allows the broader factor of civic privileges and community services to emerge. More generally, however, this unique pattern among coloureds tends to illustrate the comment made earlier that deviations from a basically common factor structure relate to specific differentiating factors in the socio-economic circumstances of people.

A final comment about the "material resources" factor in Table 5 is required. Education costs and opportunities to further education are salient among blacks, but among non-blacks, educational issues do not have sufficiently high loadings to be recorded. It will be noted in Appendix 7, however, that the results for the four race groups separately tend to reinstate the presence of educational opportunity in the factor of material resources and financial security.

With these considerations in mind we turn to a more detailed inspection of the results of the individual item probes in the next section.

8.1 The domains of life quality

A full impression of the texture of differences between groups in South African society can only be obtained if one assesses reactions to the specific domains of living. The analysis in the previous section has shown that certain domain indicators make a substantial contribution to overall quality of life as experienced by people, while the majority of domains either singly or in combination form do not appear to have a substantial comprehensive effect on people's lives.

Nevertheless, the reactions to particular domains are very important in drawing attention to the specific ways in which the conditions and circumstances of life for different races are differentiated. In Table 6 a complete presentation is given of levels of satisfaction in specific domains according to race, classified in objective terms. The results must therefore be read in conjunction with the results of the factor analysis in the previous section.

TABLE 6 LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING ACCORDING TO RACE

Domains of living (Variable No)		Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"			
		Whites	Indians	Coloureds	Blacks
		%	%	%	%
Health					
o Own and family health	(25)	91	90	92	62
o Health and medical services	(46)	89	86	84	61
Housing					
o Own present dwelling	(41)	93	82	73	61
o Size of dwelling	(49)	89	74	64	32
o Privacy in home	(56)	97	89	82	57
o Availability of housing	(43)	65	57	43	38
o Choice of where to live	(59)	89	69	57	48
o Security of tenure	(63)	90	71	57	49
o Housing costs	(36)	77	58	67	34
Community facilities					
o Govt./Municipal Services	(48)	80	68	55	33
o Access to facilities	(47)	87	94	84	63
o Roads and streets	(50)	85	67	60	34
o Transport	(57)	93	75	74	46
o Transport costs	(51)	63	37	44	20
o Safety from crime	(65)	77	50	41	34
o Police services	(60)	80	38	39	34
o Water for daily needs	(44)	95	97	96	61
Family Life					
o Family happiness and peace	(28)	93	94	92	84
o Parent role	(33)	92	94	94	76
o Respect from children	(29)	95	96	96	87
Education					
o Opportunity for further education	(26)	71	65	52	34
o Education costs	(30)	74	66	72	33
Occupations					
o Job availability	(39)	66	37	47	18
o Progress in work	(35)	88	85	86	59
o Independence at work	(88)	92	88	87	61
o Job security	(32)	88	78	81	54
o Treatment at work	(64)	92	89	86	59
o Respect from superiors	(83)	91	91	88	59
Religious Life					
o Your religious life	(31)	88	96	94	80

Table 5 continued/

TABLE 6 continued

Domains of living (Variable No)		Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"			
		Whites	Indians	Coloureds	Blacks
		%	%	%	%
Income					
o Wages and salaries	(27)	70	55	57	24
o Ability to provide for family	(40)	87	83	77	46
o Insurance against sickness /death	(42)	83	51	53	14
o Income in old age	(45)	73	47	47	12
o Possessions	(58)	92	86	85	44
Food					
o The food you eat	(34)	94	96	94	59
o Food prices	(38)	67	14	14	8
Socio Political Issues					
o Voting rights	(62)	90	31	20	27
o Life compared with other races	(37)	84	68	50	26
o Respect from other races	(61)	85	73	59	36
o Relations with other races	(66)	90	80	80	38
o Freedom of movement	(55)	96	76	68	48
Intimate, Private and Social Life					
o Self confidence	(79)	90	93	95	81
o Yourself as a person	(92)	89	95	95	86
o Peace of mind	(80)	87	91	90	61
o Trust in neighbours	(78)	88	84	76	61
o Trust in colleagues	(93)	89	87	86	54
o Respect in community	(86)	93	91	85	60
o Closeness and loyalty of friends	(82)	91	92	87	65
o Peer group adjustment	(84)	92	94	94	72
o Closest relationship with a woman/man	(85)	94	90	89	77
o Sex life	(89)	89	91	87	80
o Safety and security of marriage	(81)	95	94	92	77
o Spare time activity	(90)	86	80	79	66
o Fun in life	(91)	89	84	85	58
o Ability to reach goals	(87)	91	79	79	51
o Expectations of future	(77)	79	59	60	49

An inspection of the results in the table shows that race is a differentiating variable in almost all domains. It is only in the areas of family life, religious life, self-concept, sexual and social relations that the results reveal a broad similarity of subjective life experience between the races.

We summarise the results below by identifying those issues where there is evidence of a serious problem, in the form of clear minority satisfaction in some group or another and where there appear to be statistically significant differences between the races. Percentage endorsements of satisfaction appear in brackets. Where two or more race groups have given similar results these are averaged for the presentation below:

- food prices (whites (67%) vs all others (11%), CR [26] =37,8)
- income security in old age (blacks (14%) vs all others (60%), CR = 34,9)
- wages and salaries (blacks (24%) vs all others (60%), CR = 26,9)
- job availability (whites (66%) vs Indians and coloureds (41%), CR = 12,4, vs blacks (18%), CR = 17,4)
- voting rights (whites (90%) vs all others (27%), CR = 34,9 - the fieldwork was conducted before the voting for the new tricameral parliament - how the latter would affect results cannot be assessed)
- relations with other races (blacks (38%) vs all others (83%), CR = 34,6)
- opportunity for further education (whites and Indians (67%) vs coloureds (52%), CR = 8,0, vs blacks (34%), CR = 9,7)
- education costs (blacks (33%) vs all others (70%), CR = 27,5)
- safety from crime and police services (whites (79%) vs all others (38%), CR = 22,0)
- state services and roads (blacks (34%) vs all others (69%), CR = 26,0)

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26. As can be seen from the critical ratio (CR) all differences are significant; any critical ratio of more than 2,6 denotes a significance of $p < 0{,}01$.

- transport costs (whites (63%) vs Indians and colourds (40%), CR = 11,4, vs (blacks (20%), CR = 15,1)
- housing costs (blacks (34%) vs all others (66%), CR = 23,8)
- size of dwelling (blacks (32%) vs all others (75%), CR = 32,2)
- availability of housing (blacks and coloureds (39%) vs Indians and whites (60%), CR = 15,3)
- insurance against sickness and death (whites (83%) vs Indians and coloureds (52%), CR = 15,7, vs blacks (14%), CR = 28,0)
- life compared with other races (whites and Indians (74%) vs coloureds (50%), CR =13,2, vs blacks (26%), CR 13,5)
- respect from other races (whites and Indians (78%) vs coloureds (59%), CR = 11,0, vs blacks (36%), CR = 12,3)

These results make it clear that whites, generally speaking, have no serious problems in regard to perceived quality of life. Indians and coloured people experience(d) deprivation in regard to the franchise, food quality, crime and police services in their neighbourhoods and housing availability (coloureds). Blacks, however, appear to experience critical deprivation across a wide range of domains, including income, food, material security in old age, insurance against sickness and death, job availability, housing costs and availability, education costs, government services, the franchise and relations with other races. Blacks are the group among whom race-discrimination (i.e. relative deprivation) and absolute deprivation is very clearly perceived.

9. DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Up to now the analysis has concentrated on differences according to race and rural-urban status. Other basic variables are also differentiating features in regard to quality of life in some instances. Detailed results of cross-tabulations according to income, age, sex and education are presented in Appendix 8.

A perusal of these results shows that among **whites** there are very few subgroups in which perceived deprivation becomes a critical issue. Only the following subgroups appear to have levels of satisfaction which are significantly and meaningfully lower than average on specific issues (percentage satisfaction in brackets):

less than Std 7 : job availability (44%)
food prices (17%)
lowest income group: job availability (57%)
women : food prices (24%)

Among **Indians** significantly and meaningfully lower levels of satisfaction than average apply to the following subgroups:

less than Std 7 : wages (47%)
insurance against sickness and death(44%)
income in old age (39%)
post matric : availability of housing (47%)
voting rights (16%)
lowest income group: job availability (29%)
wages (41%)
insurance against sickness and death (34%)
income in old age (32%)
housing costs (52%)
expectations of future (52%)
above average income: housing availability (43%)
safety from crime (41%)
police services (29%)
voting rights (26%)

males : voting rights (30%)

Among **coloured** people very similar patterns apply as is the case among Indians, with the following subgroups evincing substantially lower levels of satisfaction:

post matric : housing availability (34%)
choice of where to live (39%)
government services (39%)
safety from crime (28%)
police services (28%)
voting rights (12%)
freedom of movement (48%)
under 29 years : respect from other races (52%)
lower income group : insurance against sickness and death (35%)
income in old age (35%)
upper income group : safety from crime (33%)
police services (29%)
voting rights (15%)
freedom of movement (52%)

The pattern of lower level satisfactions consistently applies also in the case of the **black** group. Here the rural-urban division adds a further dimension to the polarisation of subgroups whose satisfactions are significantly lower than others:

post matric/township blacks: housing availability (28%)
roads and streets (25%)
post matric and matric/township blacks : police services (24%)
more than Std 8/rural blacks : roads and streets (25%)
less than Std 7 : opportunity for further education (35%)
education costs (32%)
job availability (18%)
wages (22%)

less than Std 7/rural blacks : health (53%)
job security (49%)
treatment at work (51%)
ability to provide for family (39%)
possessions (35%)
food (46%)
peace of mind (53%)
ability to reach goals (44%)

males : government/municipal services (32%)

over 45 years/rural blacks : health (45%)
transport (36%)

highest income group/township blacks : safety from crime (19%)

two lowest income groups : wages (16%)

lowest income group/rural blacks : possessions (32%)

10. CONCLUSIONS

A major general comment arising out of the results given above is that the social divisions between races in South Africa cannot be explained in terms of any single dimension of causality. Inequality in the life experience of typical members of the formally defined groups in South Africa results from a combination of social and economic factors.

Prominent among the factors are the dimensions which one has come to expect on the basis of both popular wisdom and scholarly analyses. These include material conditions, and the level of services and facilities, notably health and education services, but they also include the more subtle associations between racial status and social and personal esteem. Race clearly has elements in its configuration in South Africa which operate to oppress or enhance popular consciousness quite independently of the factors with which racial status is associated.

If results among blacks had yielded a completely uniform pattern of a lower degree of satisfaction than other groups we would have suspected that some form of "complaining ethic" or a culturally-derived tendency to cynicism and negativism had influenced the results. In Table 6, however, there are examples of items on which blacks give as high a satisfaction rating as other groups. There does not appear to be a "response set" which could explain our results. (See, for example, results in Table 6 on "self-confidence", "yourself as a person" and the general pattern of results on family life and sex life, where the levels of satisfaction in results for blacks are very high even though they are not quite as high as among other groups.)

Broadly speaking, however, the results also show that the felt inequality in South Africa is not quite as great as it could be if the experience of well-being was closedly linked only to material circumstances. There are a variety of social factors which serve to soften the experience of inequality.

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This comment should not be interpreted to mean that the problems of racial inequality in South Africa are less serious than they are normally taken to be. The results in general show a remarkably pervasive and widespread experience of disadvantage across all domains of living which extends even into the more intimate and personal spheres of living. Clearly the need for social change and programmes of reform which will address these inequalities are very urgent indeed.

Nothing in the results we have reviewed in earlier sections suggests that the basic structure of subjective perceptions of quality of life is dissimilar for whites and blacks. We refer specifically to the factor analysis analysed in Section 8, in which there is a very surprising near-uniformity of factor structure between blacks and non-blacks. In terms of the basic mode of apperception of quality of life, all races in South Africa appear very largely to form part of the same psycho-social population. This enables us to proceed to the identification of items for a proposed instrument for systematic monitoring of quality of life across all communities in South Africa. It is to this issue which we now turn.

11. COMPILATION OF AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE

Before proceeding to a selection of items for the instrument a few general points must be made. In the first place, every aspect of our analysis has suggested that the basic way in which the different races responded to the survey items was much more similar than dissimilar. This is reflected particularly in the ease with which the outcomes of the factor analyses could be reconciled for blacks and non-blacks. We are satisfied, therefore, that an instrument can be standard for all race groups provided that the relatively minor variations between groups are accommodated by the inclusion of a few specific items relevant to a particular population category.

A second general point is that a unified scale of items; i.e., a single dimension index, cannot be constructed. The results of our regression analyses have revealed consistent low contributions to overall variance on a composite "general" index of well-being. In other words, overall well-being or quality of life is not simply an aggregate of satisfactions in different domains of living. The factor analyses bear this out. A factor emerged which was dominantly composed of non-specific items. Therefore, overall well-being is a perception which to a substantial degree stands apart from specific grievances or satisfactions in everyday life. There is no quality of life which is the sum total of specific satisfactions.

This differentiation of general and domain satisfactions means that our intention of compiling a short but comprehensive index of quality of life has been effectively frustrated. We have to proceed by identifying both a general index and a series of domain indexes. We have to add to this, separate "objective" measures of essential basic need fulfilment since conveniences and services like running water or housing are essential if health and social problems are to be avoided.

In selecting items for the index which is specified in Schedule I below we have employed the following criteria:

a) we have eliminated items which in a random split-half comparison revealed a non-identical distribution for both halves of the sample, on the grounds that their reliability is suspect;

2) we have selected items with the highest correlations on an item-whole comparison, using the summed scores on each separate domain as the index for the "clusters" which appear in Table 5;

3) in addition we have consulted a very similar set of results, namely the factor loadings of each item on the domain factor or factor combinations which emerged from a varimax rotation exercise (see Table 5);

4) in selecting items for the overall quality of life or the "overall well-being" factor in Table 5, we have also consulted the results of our regression analyses (see Table 4) and the multi-method identification of items which related most closely to overall life satisfaction (see Appendix 4). We have also inspected a separate factor analysis of general items performed in order to arrive at our composite overall indicator of quality of life for use as a dependent variable in the regression analyses (see Appendix 3);

5) finally we have had to use judgement in the inclusion of certain additional items to ensure that the instrument covers all issues which may be relevant to social policy or to a complete picture of the responses of people to their daily lives.

Selection criterion C in Schedule I was consulted only in relation to the items related to overall well-being. Since overall well-being was found to be a separate factor it could not be used as a validating criterion for domain items. The coeffecients are included throughout simply for interest.

Schedule I includes the 33 items for the assessment of subjectively perceived quality of life in South Africa. Certain comments are necessary, although the major criteria for the inclusion of these items have been outlined.

SCHEDULE I: PRESENTATION OF ITEMS SELECTED FOR AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA, WITH RESULTS RELATING TO THE CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

SUBJECTIVELY PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE

Selection criteria:

		A				B				C				D				E	
		W	I	C	B	W	I	C	B	W	I	C	B	W	I	C	B	NB	B
OVERALL WELL-BEING																			
1.1	**Core items**																		
(7)	Overall life satisfaction a)	,00	,04	,00	,00	,51	,50	,52	,62	,39*	,42*	,46*	,59*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	,48	,56
(113)	Global happiness a)	,00	,00	,02	,02	,59	,52	,56	,60	,49*	,45*	,53*	,59*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	,53	,55
(72)	Rewarding/frustrating life a)	,01	,05	,00	,02	,67	,70	,69	,58	,66	,70	,68	,65	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	,50	,52
(75)	Life getting better/worse a)	,02	,01	,00	,01	,60	,66	,65	,65	,59	,68	,64	,69	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	,43	,61
1.2	**Related issues**																		
(25)	Own or family health	,02	,01	,02	,00	,35	,48	,29	,55	,14	,26	,08	,37		,12		,17	,23	,45
(91)	Fun in life b)	,03	,03	,01	,01	,67	,62	,62	,62	,36	,38	,39	,40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	,44	,28
(28)	Family happiness and peace	,00	,01	,03	,02	,35*	,36*	,32*	,21*	,26	,24	,23	,10	,13	,12			,28	,13
(37)	Life compared with other races	,00	,02	,04	,01	,24*	,28*	,24*	,33*	,18	,20	,22	,28	,10	,12			,16	,20
DOMAINS																			
2.	**Occupation**																		
(88)	Independence at work	,01	,04	,06	,01	,86	,89	,87	,84	,10	,17	,13	,22					,77	,72
(64)	Manner treated at work	,03	,01	,01	,02	,88	,85	,88	,86	,16	,19	,13	,21				,06	,75	,77
3.	**Material resources**																		
(40)	Ability to provide for family	,04	,03	,02	,02	,66	,58	,61	,70	,18	,29	,30	,42			,10	,15	,42	,51
(42)	Family income in case of sickness/death	,02	,01	,01	,01	,61	,65	,73	,56	,16	,23	,28	,23		,07			,62	,48
(45)	Old age income	,00	,01	,05	,00	,59	,65	,69	,58	,19	,21	,25	,21					,58	,54
(27)	Salaries and wages	,08	,01	,02	,04	,39*	,40*	,38*	,32*	,17	,24	,20	,17	,07				,22	,33
(39)	Opportunities for finding work	,03	,08	,02	,00	,40*	,31*	,35*	,38*	,14	,16	,18	,32	,07			,06	,10	,24
4.	**Social integration and self-concept**																		
(86)	Respect in community	,02	,02	,03	,01	,49	,51	,60	,51	,15	,11	,26	,17					,47	,45
(84)	Peer group adjustment	,05	,02	,01	,01	,59	,49	,55	,52	,24	,19	,20	,14					,44	,56
(82)	Closeness/loyalty of friends	,02	,03	,02	,02	,55	,51	,46	,49	,21	,23	,20	,04					,41	,47
(90)	Spare time activities	,03	,01	,02	,00	,60	,61	,57	,57	,24	,28	,24	,24					,44	,30
(92)	Yourself as a person	,01	,01	,03	,02	,59	,61	,57	,53	,22	,24	,20	,31					,47	,58
5.	**Civic privileges and community services**																		
(48)	Government/municipal services	,01	,02	,00	,00	,52	,67	,68	,61	,09	,17	,06	,20					,47	,39
(65)	Safety from crime	,03	,02	,03	,00	,51	,57	,68	,63	,08	,18	,18	,19					,64	,61
(62)	Voting rights	,01	,02	,04	,01	,50	,45	,47	,41	,15	,10	,08	,06					,52	,22
(55)	Freedom of movement	,03	,04	,05	,03	,47	,49	,57	,65	,14	,21	,23	,33		,09			,43	,32
6.	**Race relations**																		
(61)	Respect from other races	,03	,04	,01	,02	,88	,89	,92	,92	,15	,15	,16	,19					,67	,70
(66)	Race relations	,04	,03	,00	,01	,81	,80	,83	,91	,14	,21	,20	,20					,62	,72

Selection criteria:

		A				B				C				D				E	
		W	I	C	B	W	I	C	B	W	I	C	B	W	I	C	B	NB	B
7.	**Housing**																		
(41)	Your dwelling	,01	,01	,04	,01	,67	,67	,74	,69	,19	,20	,26	,25					,66	,53
(43)	Availability of housing	,01	,04	,04	,01	,65	,75	,69	,73	,10	,13	,16	,22					,41	,62
(49)	Size of house	,05	,04	,04	,03	,67	,72	,77	,68	,14	,16	,18	,15				,06	,66	,66
(59)	Choice of where to live	,01	,01	,04	,01	,68	,72	,70	,62	,22	,20	,18	,23		,09			,47	,34
8.	**Intimate relations**																		
(85)	Closest relationship with a man/woman	,02	,02	,01	,03	,81	,72	,84	,75	,23	,17	,22	,11					,60	,57
9.	**Transport**																		
(51)	Transport costs	,04	,02	,02	,01	,89	,87	,88	,73	,11	,21	,16	,17					,52	,54
10.	**Food**																		
(34)	Food	,07	,01	,04	,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	,23	,18	,23	,34	,12		,16	,16	,35	,37

All values are rounded

W Whites
I Indians
C Coloureds
B Blacks
N Non-blacks

Selection criteria:

A Split-half reliability comparison: Kendall's Tau, not applicable cases omitted. Absolute values (i.e. negative signs omitted). Split-half in this usage refers to the samples and not to items. In normal scaling procedures items usually can be divided into equivalent half-sets. This was not the case with the schedule used in this analysis. Hence the sample was randomly divided and the results compared to give an approximation of so-called test-retest reliability.

B Correlation between item and factor (domain) aggregate on varimax rotation: Spearman's Rho, not applicable cases in neutral category, n = 857 for all groups with random elimination of cases unless otherwise indicated.

C Correlation between item and composite index of overall well-being: Spearman's Rho, not applicable cases in neutral category, n = 760 for all groups with random elimination of cases unless otherwise indicated.

D Beta coefficients in multiple regression equation with composite index of overall well-being as dependent, highest ten coefficients only selected.

E Loading on individual factors (similar factors grouped with highest loading taken) derived from varimax rotation.

* n = W 834, I 1316, C 970, B 2467.

a) These items were aggregated to form the dependent composite index of overall well-being in the regression analysis. Hence no values are available on D.

b) Although this item was not entered individually into the aggression analyses, it formed part of an aggregate of "personal issues" which revealed high loadings on general well-being. "Fun in life" also emerged in a factor analysis of these personal issues to have among the highest loadings on an unrotated general factor. Hence it is closely aligned with the personal concerns which are part of overall well-being.

The global dimension, or general well-being is subdivided into the core items and a few related issues which did not form part of factors in earlier factor analyses but which were found in the regression and multi-variate exercises (Section 6: Table 3 and Appendix 4) to contribute meaningfully to overall well-being. These comprise own and family health, family happiness and peace, fun in life and life compared with other races.

No clear statistical factors emerged in three domains which we had originally postulated on objective grounds. Two family items relating to parental role and respect from children emerged as a factor but curiously revealed an inverse relationship to overall quality of life and hence had to be omitted from Schedule I. The item "family happiness and peace" does not constitute a factor in distinction to other issues but instead is aligned to general well-being as a contributing concern. Therefore it appears under global quality of life.

Similarly health concerns are not identifiable as a distinctive sphere of concern in the statistical analysis but the term "own and family health" contributed to global quality of life in the regression analysis and is included under this heading. "Life compared with other races" (as distinct from the factor of race relations) was also not a separate factor but has been included under the global factor in response to its contribution to variance in the regression analysis. A reason for this was that comparisons between races are conceptually distinct from race relations as such.

The item "fun in life", as note b) in the schedule implies, is the central item in a cluster of personal concerns which, as an aggregate contributed meaningfully to global quality of life in the regression analyses. Hence it too is included as an issue related to general well-being.

Under the domain of material resources, two items "salaries and wages" and "opportunities for finding work" have been included despite not quite meeting the criteria set for the other terms. This is because they are such vitally important issues in this sphere and also were among the higher-loading items on the regression analysis against the dependent variable of general well-being. It will be noted that the item referring to opportunities for finding work has been rephrased for the final instrument with a view to overcoming the shortcomings of the original item.

There are some noteworthy omissions from the list of items in Schedule I. Religious satisfaction revealed a negative relationship to general well-being on the regression analysis among blacks, and a positive relationship among whites. It is therefore a highly ambiguous issue in quality of life. It also did not prove to be a factor on its own in our factor analyses — in fact it combined with the family items which produced the curious results referred to above. On empirical grounds, therefore, it has been omitted.

Education is also omitted in Schedule I. Our education items were not reliable among blacks because they may not have applied to mature-age adults. Among blacks, furthermore, the education items seem to have a largely material significance, as demonstrated by the factor analyses, while among non-blacks they form a very weak education factor. Nevertheless, because of the policy significance of this issue we have formulated a modified item for inclusion in the final instrument ("your education" is the suggested wording).

In the suggested interview schedule resulting from these analyses and statistical exercises, given below, we have also included major "objective" issues like income, age, sex, level of education, population category, etc., as well as items relating to the fundamental basic needs. Per capita household income, in any event proved to contribute to general well-being in our regression analyses.

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SELECTION OF ITEMS FOR AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA

SUBJECTIVE INDICATORS

---

(1) **Taking all things together, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? On the whole would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?**

(Coded in the following response categories: Very satisfied/satisfied/dissatisfied/very dissatisfied/ neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/ don't know)

---

(2) **Taking all things together in your life, how would you say things are these days? Would you say you are very happy, fairly happy, fairly unhappy, or very unhappy these days?**

(Coded in the following response categories: Very happy, fairly happy/ fairly unhappy/ very unhappy/ neither happy nor unhappy/ don't know)

I'm going to give you some pairs of words which could describe how your life is at present. Would you tell me which one word in each pair of words best describes the life you are leading now?

(INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH PAIR OF WORDS IN A NEUTRAL TONE OF VOICE OBTAINING SPONTANEOUS REACTIONS. CIRCLE THE WORD IN EACH PAIR WHICH THE RESPONDENT PICKS.)

(3)	**Rewarding**	**or**	**frustrating**
(4)	**Getting worse**	**or**	**getting better**

(Coded in the following response categories: Rewarding; getting better/frustrating; getting worse/ in between the two/ don't know)

I will read to you a number of aspects/parts of people's lives. I would like you to tell me how satisfied you are with each aspect/ part.

You should tell me whether you are:

- very satisfied
- satisfied but not very satisfied
- dissatisfied but not very dissatisfied
- very dissatisfied

If the part I mention is not important enough to be concerned about, say

- not important.

(INTERVIEWER: WITH SOME RESPONDENTS SOME ITEMS WILL BE NOT APPLICABLE - IF THE RESPONDENT INDICATES THIS IS THE CASE MARK "NOT APPLICABLE")

(Coded in the following response categories: very satisfied/satisfied/dissatisfied/very dissatisfied/neither satisfied nor dissatisfied/don't know/not important/ not applicable)

(Note: the following items should be randomly ordered in a questionnaire schedule. The order given here is only for a good overview of the range of aspects covered.)

Additional "global" items (issues related to overall satisfaction)

(5) **Your health/or Your family's health**
(6) **The fun you get out of life**
(7) **Your family's happiness and peace**
(8) **Your life compared with other races**

Occupation

(9) **The independence you have at work**
(10) **The way you are treated at work**

Material and opportunity resources

(11) **The way you are able to provide for your family**
(12) **Your family's income if you are sick or die**
(13) **Your income when you are old**
(14) **Your education**
(15) **Your salary/wages**
(16) **Opportunities for finding work**

Social integration and self-concept

(17) **The respect you get in your community**
(18) **How you fit in with your age group**
(19) **The closeness and loyalty of your friends**
(20) **Your spare time activities**
(21) **Yourself as a person**

Civic privileges and community services

(22) **Government and/or municipal services in your community**
(23) **Your safety from crime**
(24) **Your voting rights**
(25) **Your freedom of movement**

Race relations

(26) **The respect shown to you by other races**
(27) **The way you get on with other races**

Housing

(28) **Your dwelling here**
(29) **The housing available for people like you**
(30) **The size of your house**
(31) **Your choice of where to live**

Intimate relations

(32) **Your closest relationship with a man/woman**

Transport

(33) **Your transport costs**

Food

(34) **The food you eat**

MINIMUM OBJECTIVE INDICATORS AND BACKGROUND VARIABLES

(Phrasing dependent upon particular investigation)

1) **Age**

2) **Sex**

3) **Marital status**

4) **Population category**

5) **Home language**

6) **Level of education**

7) **Employment status**
    - employment
    - voluntary unemployment
    - involuntary unemployment

8) **Type of employment**
    - formal
    - informal

9) **Occupational level**

10) **Own income**

11) **Household income**

12) **Household size**

13) **Per capita household income** derived from 11) and 12)

14) **Urban-rural domicile**
    - urban
    - peri-urban
    - rural

15) **Security of tenure**
    - legal (including traditional tenure)
    - informal
    - illegal

16) **Homeownership**
    - owner
    - renter

17) **Type of housing**
    - house (including townhouse, maisonette, semi-detached dwelling)
    - apartment/tenement flat
    - room
    - hostel/compound
    - shack
    - traditional rural homestead

18) **Availability of formal services:**
(excluding tribal areas)

    a) piped water
    b) sewerage
    c) electricity

****

This outline of items is our suggested basis for an instrument for the assessment of quality of life in South Africa. Some of the items suggested are not quite suitable in exactly the form stated if they are to be included in general population surveys. Therefore very marginal rephrasing of items 5, 7, 11, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30 and 32 is suggested. The schedule of items in a form suitable for general application is shown in Appendix 9 (English version).

Finally it must be emphasised that the instrument is not a scale or a test. Its reliability is not such that it can be employed in individual assessment. It is, rather, an index of quality of life for use on a group basis with minimum subsample sizes of 30 - 50 or more. It is intended to yield group profiles based on individual item responses. While a summation of item responses would not be incorrect, the items do not form a single scale and therefore more meaning is to be derived from an analysis of groups of items as indicated by the divisions in the listing above.

We would also like it to be noted that the use of the index for comparisons between race or culture groups is subject to the reservation that scores across groups do not have strict metric equivalence. Therefore it is inappropriate to make statements about quantitative differences. The reasons for this are that the index is a series of ordinal and not interval measures and that responses across cultures cannot be proved to have strict metric equivalence.

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APPENDIX 1

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Item numbers referred to in the
main text are given in brackets
in the margin.

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MPS/OV/23

RGN·HSRC

HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL

OPINION SURVEY CENTRE

A SURVEY CONCERNING QUALITY OF LIFE: 1982

The Human Sciences Research Council, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and certain universities are making a study of the problems and satisfactions in people's lives. This study is being undertaken amongst all population groups in South Africa. We are going to publish a report on the results. We hope that industry, commerce, the government and the general public will read this report and will be informed as to how people live. We intend to repeat this survey in approximately a year.

The answers you give will be completely confidential. We are not interested in your name and we will not keep your address after the study is over. All the answers given by individual people like you are added together on a computer and results are given for groups like younger people, older people, urban people, rural people, etc.

Card No. 1 — 1

Co-worker's No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ — 2-10

Item No:

THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD

1 Number of people who belong to this household - that is all the people who cook and eat together. (Please include people who are temporarily away from home - at school or working - and exclude visitors who are here for less than one month.)

(1) Number ________________________ ☐☐ 11-12

2 Number of people 18 years and older in this household:

(2) Number of men 18 years and older ___________ ☐☐ 13-14

(3) Number of women 18 years and older__________ ☐☐ 15-16

3 Number of children under 11 years of age.

(4) Number ____________________ ☐☐ 17-18

4 Number of people lodging with family - that is paying lodgings and eating in this household.

(5) Number ______________________ ☐☐ 19-20

5 Number of people temporarily sleeping away; at school, in the army, working or visiting elsewhere, etc.

(6) Number _____________________ ☐☐ 21-22

1

LIFE SATISFACTION

6 Taking all things together, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? On the whole would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Don't know	
(7)	1	2	3	4	5	6	23

* 7 Tell me how important each of the following is to you in your life generally?

		Of very great importance	Of some importance but not of very great importance	Of lesser importance	
(8)	Your religious beliefs	1	2	3	24
(9)	Your income	1	2	3	25
(10)	Political affairs	1	2	3	26
(11)	Your friendships with people	1	2	3	27
(12)	Your education or knowledge	1	2	3	28
(13)	Your status in your community	1	2	3	29
(14)	Your work or career	1	2	3	30
(15)	Your own group's language and customs	1	2	3	31
(16)	Your marriage or love relationship	1	2	3	32
(17)	Your spare time and leisure interests	1	2	3	33
(18)	Your children's future	1	2	3	34
(19)	Your house or land, and what is in it	1	2	3	35
(20)	Your relationships with other races	1	2	3	36

8 Think of your life - all parts of it. Which two parts of your life are best - the two parts which make you feel most happy or satisfied?

(21) (1) -- 37-38

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(22) (2) -- 39-40

----

9 Which two parts of your life are worst - the two parts which make you feel most unhappy or dissatisfied?

(23) (1) -- 41-42

----

(24) (2) -- 43-44

1

* 10 I will read to you a number of aspects/parts of people's lives. I would like you to tell me how satisfied you are with each aspect/part.

You should tell me whether you are:

- very satisfied
- satisfied but not very satisfied
- dissatisfied but not very dissatisfied
- very dissatisfied.

If the part I mention is not important enough to be concerned about, say:

- not important.

(INTERVIEWER: WITH SOME RESPONDENTS SOME ITEMS WILL BE NOT APPLICABLE - IN THESE CASES MARK "NOT APPLICABLE")

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Don't know	Not important	Not applicable		
(25) Your health or your family's health	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		45
(26) Opportunities for furthering your education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		46
(27) Your wages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		47
(28) Your family's happiness and peace	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		48
(29) Your children's respect for you	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		49
(30) The costs of education for yourself or your family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		50
(31) Your religious life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		51
(32) Your job security	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		52
(33) How good a parent you are	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		53
(34) The food you eat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		54
(35) The progress you are making in your work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		55
(36) The rent you pay	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		56
(37) Your life compared with other races	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		57
(38) Food prices	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		58
(39) Opportunities for finding work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		59

1 & 2

• 11 I have some further questions I wish to ask. Could you tell me how satisfied you are with other aspects/parts of your life? Are you:

- very satisfied
- satisfied but not very satisfied
- dissatisfied but not very dissatisfied
- very dissatisfied.

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Don't know	Not important	Not applicable		
(40) The way you are able to provide for your family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		60
(41) Your dwelling here	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		61
(42) Your family's income if you are sick or die	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		62
(43) The housing available for people like you	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		63
(44) Water for your daily needs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		64
(45) Your income when you are old	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		65
(46) Health and medical services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		66
(47) The distance of shops, schools, transport and other services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		67
(48) Government and/or municipal services in your community	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		68
(49) The size of your home	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		69
(50) The roads in your neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		70
(51) Your transport costs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		71

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	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Don't know	Not important	Not applicable		
(55) Your freedom of movement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2
(56) The privacy in your house	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3
(57) The transport you use most	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		4
(58) Your personal possessions - things you have been able to buy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		5
(59) Your choice of where to live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		6
(60) Police services in your neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7
(61) The respect shown to you by other races	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8
(62) Your voting rights	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
(63) Your security of tenure where you live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10
(64) The way you are treated at work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		11
(65) Your safety from crime	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		12
(66) The way you get on with other races	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		13

2

12 I'm going to give you some pairs of words which could describe how your life is at present. Would you tell me which one word in each pair of words best describes the life you are leading now?

(INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH PAIR OF WORDS IN QUICK SUCCESSION IN A NEUTRAL TONE OF VOICE OBTAINING SPONTANEOUS REACTIONS. CIRCLE THE WORD IN EACH PAIR WHICH THE RESPONDENT PICKS.)

	1		2	"In between" the two 3	Don't know 4		
(67)	Miserable	or	happy	3	4		14
(68)	Fun	or	dull	3	4		15
(69)	Unfriendly people	or	friendly people	3	4		16
(70)	Safe and secure	or	insecure	3	4		17
(71)	Lonely	or	not lonely	3	4		18
(72)	Rewarding	or	frustrating	3	4		19
(73)	Not free	or	free	3	4		20
(74)	Relaxing	or	tiring	3	4		21
(75)	Getting worse	or	getting better	3	4		22
(76)	Interesting	or	boring	3	4		23

* 13 I will read to you a number of things which people have told us are important to them. I would like you to tell me how satisfied you are that your life has these advantages. You should tell me whether you are:

- very satisfied
- satisfied but not very satisfied
- dissatisfied but not very dissatisfied
- very dissatisfied.

How satisfied are you with:

		Very satis-fied	Satis-fied	Dissatis-fied	Very dissatis-fied	Neither satis-fied nor dissatis-fied	Don't know	Not import-ant	Not applic-able		
(77)	your expectations for the future?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		24
(78)	the trust you have in people around you where you live?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		25
(79)	your self-confidence?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		26
(80)	your peace of mind?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		27
(81)	the safety and security of your marriage?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		28
(82)	the closeness and loyalty of your friends?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		29
(83)	the respect you get from your superiors at work?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		30
(84)	how you fit in with your age group?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		31
(85)	your closest relationship with a man/woman?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		32
(86)	the respect you get in your community?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		33
(87)	your ability to reach your goals if you try?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		34
(88)	the independence you have at work?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		35
(89)	your sex life?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		36
(90)	your spare time activities?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		37
(91)	the fun you get out of life?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		38
(92)	yourself as a person?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		39
(93)	the trust you have in people where you work?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		40

2

* 14 Here are some statements of how (Black/Indian/Coloured/White) people like you could feel about life for (Blacks/Indians/Coloureds/Whites) in South Africa.

Which statement shows how you feel about life in South Africa?

	Very happy	Fairly happy but not very happy	Unhappy	Angry and impatient	Neither happy nor unhappy	Don't know	
(94)	1	2	3	4	5	6	41

* 15 I'd like to ask you some questions about how you feel these days. Do you often, sometimes, seldom or never feel ...

		Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Don't know	
(95)	restless, fidgety or tense?	1	2	3	4	5	42
(96)	boiling inside with anger?	1	2	3	4	5	43
(97)	proud because others compliment you on things you do?	1	2	3	4	5	44
(98)	frustrated about not being able to do something you need to do?	1	2	3	4	5	45
(99)	very excited and interested in something?	1	2	3	4	5	46
(100)	tired in the mornings before you start the day?	1	2	3	4	5	47
(101)	bored with life?	1	2	3	4	5	48
(102)	unhappy and almost tearful?	1	2	3	4	5	49
(103)	pleased that things are going your way?	1	2	3	4	5	50
(104)	worried or a little frightened about something you can't describe?	1	2	3	4	5	51
(105)	very lonely or feel far away from other people?	1	2	3	4	5	52
(106)	pleased about having accomplished something?	1	2	3	4	5	53
(107)	impatient?	1	2	3	4	5	54
(108)	upset because people criticise you?	1	2	3	4	5	55
(109)	angry because you feel you are treated badly?	1	2	3	4	5	56
(110)	that life is very good?	1	2	3	4	5	57
(111)	in despair that things will never improve?	1	2	3	4	5	58
(112)	that there is no one you can rely on for help and support?	1	2	3	4	5	59

16 Taking all things together in your life, how would you say things are these days? Would you say you are very happy, fairly happy, fairly unhappy, or very unhappy these days?

	Very happy	Fairly happy	Fairly unhappy	Very unhappy	Neither happy nor unhappy	Don't know	
(113)	1	2	3	4	5	6	60

NUTRITION

17 During the past month, how often have you eaten/drunk:

		Daily	Once/twice per week	Once/twice per month	Less often		
(114)	meat, poultry or fish?	1	2	3	4		61
(115)	dried beans or peas?	1	2	3	4		62
(116)	eggs?	1	2	3	4		63
(117)	fruit?	1	2	3	4		64
(118)	vegetables?	1	2	3	4		65
(119)	desserts, sweet biscuits or cakes	1	2	3	4		66
(120)	beer, wine, spirits?	1	2	3	4		67
(121)	(For Blacks:) Tshwala (N.a.- Code 0)	1	2	3	4		68

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CLOTHING

18 Which of the following items of clothing have you purchased or obtained for yourself during the past year (exclude clothes worn solely for occupational purposes)?

		Number new	Number second-hand		
(122,123)	Trousers/skirt/frock or equivalent			2-3	4-5
(124,125)	Jacket/coat			6-7	8-9
(126,127)	Shoes			10-11	12-13

HOUSING (Present accommodation of respondent)

(INTERVIEWER: DESCRIBE OR ASK QUESTIONS IF NECESSARY)

19 Type of dwelling of respondent.

(128)

Detached	01	
Semi-detached or terraced	02	
Flat or maisonette	03	
Flat in high-rise apartment block	04	
Outhouse or garage	05	
Shack	06	
Hut	07	
Rented room in house	08	
Other (specify) : ________________________ ____		14-15

88

3

20 (a) Is dwelling occupied by household owned or rented?

(129)

Owned (has deed or certificate) - fully paid	1	
Owned (has deed or certificate) - paying off	2	
Rented	3	
Other (specify): ______________________________ ______________________________		16

(b) In respect of Blacks only: By whom was the stand/dwelling occupied by your household allocated?

(130)

Not applicable	By chief/headman	By someone else	
0	1	2	17

21 Number of rooms, including kitchen but excluding bathroom, occupied by respondent's household.

(131)

Number of rooms ________________	18-19

SANITATION AND HEALTH (Interviewer describe or ask)

22 Type of toilet used at residence.

(132)

Flush toilet inside	1	
Flush toilet outside	2	
Pit/bucket latrine	3	
Bush/veld	4	
Other (specify): ______________________________ ______________________________		20

23 Is toilet shared with other household/s?

(133)

Yes	1	
No	2	21

24 How do you normally get to your doctor/the nearest health clinic/hospital?

(134)

On foot	1	
By bicycle	2	
By train/bus	3	
By private car/motor cycle	4	
Other (specify): ______________________________ ______________________________		22

25 How long does it take you to get there?

(135)

Less than 15 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	1-2 hours	More than 2 hours	
1	2	3	4	5	23

26 Does your doctor/the health clinic/the hospital accept patients every day of the week?

(136)

Yes, every day	Only 2-3 times per week	Only once a week	Less often than once a week	
1	2	3	4	24

3

EDUCATION

27 How does/do the child/ren in this household normally get to the school which is farthest away?

(137)

Not applicable, no school-going children in household	0		
On foot	1		
By bicycle	2		
By bus/train	3		
By private car/motor cycle	4		
Other (specify): ____		☐	25

28 Is this a primary, secondary or higher level school?

(138)

Not applicable	Primary	Secondary	Higher level school		
0	1	2	3	☐	26

29 How long does it take the child/children to get to this school?

(139)

Not applicable	Less than 15 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	1-2 hours	More than 2 hours		
0	1	2	3	4	5	☐	27

30 Are any children of school-going age (i.e. between 7 and 16 years) not attending school?

(140)

Not applicable	Yes	No		
0	1	2	☐	28

(141)

If "Yes" how many __________ (Not applicable, Code 99)	☐	☐	29-30

31 What are the reasons for these children not attending school?

		Not applicable	Yes	No		
(142)	Health	0	1	2	☐	31
(143)	Financial	0	1	2	☐	32
(144)	Needed to keep house	0	1	2	☐	33
(145)	Herding cattle	0	1	2	☐	34
(146)	Seeking employment	0	1	2	☐	35
(147)	In wage employment	0	1	2	☐	36
(148)	Other (specify): ____________________ ______________________________________	0	1	2	☐	37

3

INCOME, MATERIAL STANDARD OF LIVING

(149) 32 (a) Are you paying rent/an instalment for your dwelling?

Yes	1	No	2		38

If "Yes", what is the rent/instalment paid by household per month?

(150) R ____________________ (Not applicable, Code 9999) ☐☐☐☐ 39-42

(151) (b) Have you been able to save money over the past year?

Yes	1	No	2		43

(152) (c) Do you have any hire purchase/debt repayments per month?

Yes	1	No	2		44

33 Which of the following things do you or your household have?

		Yes	No		
(153)	Fridge	1	2		45
(154)	Electric or gas stove/oven	1	2		46
(155)	Radio	1	2		47
(156)	Record/tape player	1	2		48
(157)	Television	1	2		49
(158)	Lounge suite or equivalent	1	2		50
(159)	Bedroom suite or equivalent	1	2		51
(160)	Vehicle (motor car, motor cycle, truck or van)	1	2		52
(161)	Telephone	1	2		53

34 Which two things do you have that you are particularly proud of? (PROBE for 2 things)

(162) 1st ____ ☐☐ 54-55

(163) 2nd ____ ☐☐ 56-57

UNEMPLOYMENT

35 How many persons in this household are unemployed and have been actively seeking work for:
(Please tell me first for men and then for women.)

		Number of men	Number of women				
(164-165)	less than 2 months				58		59
(166-167)	2 months or longer but less than 6 months				60		61
(168-169)	6 months and longer				62		63
(170-171)	total unemployed in household				64		65

3 & 4

HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

(INTERVIEWER: DESCRIBE OR ASK QUESTIONS)

36 Water supply to the respondent's dwelling.

(172)

Piped water inside dwelling	1		
Piped water outside dwelling but laid on stand	2		
No water on plot but nearby	3		
Water more than 15 minutes walk away	4	☐	66

Record No.		☐	☐	☐	☐	72-75
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37 Type of fuel normally used in the respondent's dwelling.

		For lighting		For cooking		For heating				
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
(173-175)	Electricity	1	2	1	2	1	2	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4
(176-178)	Wood	1	2	1	2	1	2	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7
(179-181)	Dung	1	2	1	2	1	2	☐ 8	☐ 9	☐ 10
(182-184)	Coal	1	2	1	2	1	2	☐ 11	☐ 12	☐ 13
(185-187)	Candles	1	2					☐ 14	9 15	9 16
(188-190)	Paraffin/petroleum	1	2	1	2	1	2	☐ 17	☐ 18	☐ 19
(191-193)	Gas	1	2	1	2	1	2	☐ 20	☐ 21	☐ 22
(194-196)	Other (specify): -- --							☐ 23	☐ 24	☐ 25

38 If wood is used, how is it obtained?

(197)

Bought	1		
Collected nearby	2		
Collected more than 30 minutes' walk away	3		
Not applicable	4	☐	26

4

SAFETY

(INTERVIEWER: OBSERVE OR ASK QUESTIONS)

(198) 39 Is there street lighting in the area where the respondent lives?

On street where the respondent lives	1	
Not on respondent's street but on other streets in the area	2	
No street lighting in the area	3	27

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

(199) 40 The respondent is/has:

day worker/day shift worker	1	
nightshift worker	2	
alternatively day and night shift worker	3	
no fixed place of work	4	
working from/at home	5	
unemployed	6	28

TRANSPORT

(200) 41 What is your usual type of transport?

Walking	1	
Bicycle	2	
Public transport (bus, train, etc.)	3	
Taxi	4	
Rely on lifts	5	
Private car	6	29

42 (a) If the respondent is working:

(201) (1) What are the number of hours spent travelling to and from work per day? (FIELDWORKER: Include time spent waiting for transport. If less than an hour, Code 00, if not applicable, Code 99)

Hours ________________ 30-31

(202) (2) What are the costs of transport to and from work per week?

Rand ________________ 32-33

(203) (b) If respondent is unemployed:

(1) What are the number of hours spent travelling to seek work per week?

Hours ______________ 34-35

(204) (2) What are the costs of transport to seek work per week?

Rand _______________ 36-37

4

LEISURE AND RECREATION

43 What is the average number of hours you work per week?
(Not applicable, Code 99)

(205) Hours ---------- 38-39

44 During the past month, how many times have you been:

		Number of times	
(206)	to the cinema, theatre, concert, show, etc.?		40-41
(207)	to the beach, swimming pool, park, museum, art gallery? or other public facilities?		42-43
(208)	to a hotel lounge, restaurant, bar (add shebeen for Blacks)?		44-45
(209)	on shopping trips for non-essentials to town or shopping centre?		46-47
(210)	playing/watching live sport (not on television)?		48-49
(211)	to religious services?		50-51

MEMBERSHIP OF GROUPS, CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS

45 Please tell me of how many groups, clubs or organizations, including religious groups, you are a member?

(212) Number of memberships: ---------------------- 52-53

(213) In how many of these groups, clubs or organizations do you hold an office?
Number of offices held? ------------------ 54-55

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

46 Can you tell me your age?

(214) Age in years: ---------- 56-57

47 What is your marital status?

(215)

Married	Never married	Separated/divorced	Widowed	Living together	
1	2	3	4	5	58

48 What standard of education have you completed and passed?

(216)

None	Sub-standards	Std 1-2	Std 3-5	Std 6-7	Std 8-9	Std 10, matric	Post-matric certificate or diploma	University degree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	59

49 What is your home language? (If respondent speaks more than one language at home, indicate the one spoken most.)

(217)

Afrikaans	01	Tamil	09	Swazi	17
English	02	Hindi	10	Southern Ndebele	18
Dutch	03	Telegu	11	Northern Ndebele	19
German	04	Gujarati	12	Northern Sotho	20
Greek	05	Urdu	13	Southern Sotho	21
Italian	06	Chinese	14	Tswana	22
Portugese	07	Xhosa	15	Changaan	23
French	08	Zulu	16	Venda	24
				Other (specify) ----------- ------------------------	60-61

4

(218) 50 What is your religious denomination?

Dutch Reformed Church	01	Pentecostal Church	17
Gereformeerde Kerk	02	Salvation Army	18
Nederduits Hervormde Kerk	03	Seventh Day Adventists	19
Anglican Church/Church of the Province of S.A./ Church of England in S.A.	04	South African General Mission	20
Methodist Church of S.A.	05	Swiss Church	21
Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa	06	Assemblies of God	22
United Congregational Church of Southern Africa	07	Zion Christian Church (ZCC)	23
Lutheran Church	08	Other Black independent churches	24
Roman Catholic Church	09	Other Christian churches	25
Apostolic Faith Mission of S.A.	10	Jewish/Hebrew	26
Other Apostolic churches	11	Buddhaist	27
Baptist Church	12	Confucian	28
Christian Scientist	13	Hindu	29
Full Gospel Church	14	Islam	30
Greek Orthodox	15	Other (specify): ______________________________	
Mormons (Latter Day Saints)	16	No religion	31

☐☐ 62-63

(219) 51 Are you:

Employed by an organization - full time (30 hours or more per week)	01
Employed by an organization - part time (less than 30 hours per week)	02
Self-employed - full time (30 hours or more per week)	03
Self-employed - part time (less than 30 hours per week)	04
Unemployed and looking for work	05
Unemployed and resting	06
Retired, pensioned	07
Housewife not otherwise employed/not looking for work	08
Unfit for employment	09
Student at school	10
Student at college/university	11

☐☐ 64-65

(220) 52 Are you the chief wage earner in the household?

Yes	1	No	2	☐	66

Record No.		☐	☐	☐	☐	72-75
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(221) 53 (ASK PRESENTLY EMPLOYED AND PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED ONLY)

(a) What is/was your occupation? (Describe: ....)

Professional A Advocate, judge, attorney, chartered accountant, physician, architect, quantity surveyor, pharmacist, veterinary surgeon, etc.	01	
Professional B Natural or human scientist, medical ancillary services, teacher, lecturer, minister of religion, magistrate, artist, author, draughtsman, social worker, etc.	02	
Administrative, executive and managerial worker Director, working owner, senior public service personnel R13 000+ per annum), etc.	03	
Clerical worker Clerk, bookkeeper, cashier, accountant, junior public service personnel, etc.	04	
Sales worker Insurance and estate agent, commercial traveller, shop assistant, etc.	05	
Farmer and fisherman Farmer, farm manager, forester, sorter and grader	06	
Mine, quarry and related worker Mine captain, mineworker, shift boss, shaft worker, reduction worker, digger, quarry worker, etc.	07	
Transport and communication worker Engine driver, taxi driver, lorry driver, navigator, conductor, telephonist, radio operator, fireman	08	
Skilled artisan Persons who have undergone apprenticeship and obtained appropriate qualifications such as painters, bricklayers, electricians, plumbers, etc.	09	
Semi-skilled worker Operator, apprentice	10	
Unskilled worker Labourer	11	
Service workers (Defence Force, etc.) Police, prisons and defence force personnel	12	
Other service workers Waiter, professional sportsman, guide, political organizer, entertainment worker, funeral undertaker, hairdresser, caretaker, etc.	13	
Not applicable - have never been employed	14	2-3

(222) (b) In what kind of organization/firm/profession do you/did you work?

Government or provincial services (excluding education)	01	
Municipal services	02	
Education	03	
Semi-government organizations	04	
Manufacturing	05	
Commerce	06	
Banks/building societies/finance	07	
Construction	08	
Transport, private services and farming	09	
Other	10	
Not applicable - have never been employed	11	4-5

5

54 Do you belong to a trade union? (Categorise spontaneous answer as follows.)

(223)

Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know about trade unions	3	6

55 What is: - your wage per week before deductions? R ______________ 7-10

(224) OR

(225) your salary per month before deductions? R ______________ 11-15

56 Could you tell me what is the total monthly income of your household from all sources (this includes income from pensions, grants, money sent to the household by people working elsewhere, rent and lodgings paid to the household, etc.)

(226)

0 - R124 per month	01	R1 250 - R1 499 per month	07	
R125 - R249 per month	02	R1 500 - R1 999 per month	08	
R250 - R499 per month	03	R2 000 - R2 499 per month	09	
R500 - R749 per month	04	R2 500 - R2 999 per month	10	
R750 - R999 per month	05	R3 000 - R3 999 per month	11	
R1 000 - R1 249 per month	06	R4 000 - R4 999 per month	12	
		R5 000 or more per month	13	16-17

(INTERVIEWER: FILL IN FURTHER DETAILS):

57 Population group:

(227)

White	Black	Indian	Coloured	
1	2	3	4	18

58 Sex:

(228)

Male	1	Female	2	19

59 Province:

(229)

Transvaal	Natal	Orange Free State	Cape	
1	2	3	4	20

60 Community size: (INTERVIEWER NOTE: Cities are: Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town and environs; Durban and environs, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, Welkom, Virginia, East Rand towns, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, East London, West Rand towns.)

(230)

City suburbs		1	
Town (exclude cities above)		2	
Village (up to 1 000 people)		3	
Rural	small rural village	4	
	farming area - clustered housing	5	21

Record No.						72-75
Project No.	M	P	S	2	3	76-80

APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Percentages may not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

Race	N
White	834
Indian	1316
Coloured	970
Black	2467
	5587

Age	Whites	Indians	Coloureds	Blacks
	%	%	%	%
-29 years	25	35	29	39
30-44 years	31	40	38	34
45+ years	44	25	33	27
	100	100	100	100
N	822	1295	970	2454
Sex	%	%	%	%
Male	45	45	38	42
Female	55	55	62	58
	100	100	100	100
N	833	1310	970	2425
Marital status	%	%	%	%
Married	74,2	72,1	63,9	50,4
Never married	10,3	17,7	22,4	35,9
Separated/divorced	4,7	1,8	3,5	3,1
Widowed	10,3	8,1	9,4	7,2
Living together	0,5	0,3	0,8	3,4
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	832	1313	970	2459

	Whites	Indians	Coloureds	Blacks
Home language	%	%	%	%
Afrikaans	58,8	2,0	74,9	0,1
English	37,3	78,0	25,1	
Other European	3,6			0,1
Chinese	0,2			
Tamil		7,2		
Hindi		4,6		0,1
Gujarati		4,1		
Urdu		3,3		
Telegu		0,6		
Zulu				46,3
Xhosa				19,0
Northern Sotho				18,2
Southern Sotho				6,8
Tswana				5,7
Other African		0,3		3,6
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	833	1311	970	2461
Urban-rural domicile	%	%	%	%
City	70,6	85,5	64,4	38,5
Town	26,6	12,9	28,1	27,5
Village	2,3	1,6	3,9	2,1
Rural	0,5	-	3,6	31,8
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	831	1315	969	2449
Province	%	%	%	%
Transvaal	49,3	11,2	8.9	35,3
Natal	17,0	86,0	3,2	43,0
Orange Free State	5,9	0,2	0,8	6,1
Cape	27,8	2,7	87,1	15,6
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	834	1315	970	2456

Education	White	Indian	Coloured	Black	Urban black a)	Rural black b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	0,1	5,4	4,1	14,7	6,9	29,5
Substandards	-	1,1	2,0	2,7	1,9	4,3
Standards 1-2	0,4	5,0	5,9	8,3	5,5	13,7
Standards 3-5	1,1	16,8	28,0	2 ,4	22,1	23,0
Standards 6-7	15,9	26,6	28,8	23,2	28,4	13,3
Standards 8-9	24,7	23,2	19,4	18,9	22,7	11,7
Standard 10, matric	32,3	15,4	6,9	7,5	9,7	3,4
Post-matric certificate or diploma	14,2	4,0	3,5	1,6	2,1	0,7
University degree	11,2	2,4	1,4	0,6	0,7	0,4
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	829	1308	970	2456	1611	844

Employment status	White	Indian	Coloured	Blacks
	%	%	%	%
Employed - full time	53,0	45,2	53,7	49,1
Employed - part time	4,0	1,2	3,2	3,0
Self-employed - full time	4,4	5,6	0,7	2,1
Self-employed - part time	1,0	0,6	1,0	1,4
Workseeker	1,2	3,9	4,5	12,9
Unemployed	1,8	0,8	3,0	7,2
Retired, pensioned	11,0	3,6	5,5	4,1
Housewife	20,9	33,0	23,1	10,3
Unfit for emloyment	1,0	2,3	2,1	3,3
Student at school	0,4	1,7	1,9	5,7
Student at university/ college	1,4	2,1	1,3	0,8
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	834	1315	970	2467

Chief wage earner in household	%	%	%	%
Yes	54,6	34,1	37,2	32,5
N	821	1226	960	2407

Occupational status	Whites	Indians	Coloureds	Blacks
	%	%	%	%
Professional	19,3	8,6	11,6	8,8
Administrative, executive and managerial	12,6	7,6	0,5	0,5
Clerical	33,8	24,6	14,3	5,4
Sales	8,1	10,4	3,8	4,9
Farmer and fisherman	0,7	1,0	0,3	1,0
Mine, quarry and related	2,1	0,5	0,7	0,7
Transport and communication	4,2	5,9	4,5	5,5
Skilled artisan	10,1	6,7	10,9	5,0
Semi-skilled	1,7	15,3	16.3	11.1
Unskilled	1,3	8,9	24,1	42,9
Service (police, prison, defence force)	1,4	1,7	1,1	1,7
Other service	4,6	7,2	11,9	11,2
Not applicable (never been employed)	0,1	1,4	-	1,4
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	715	776	754	1752

Household income per month	%	%	%	%
- R124	3,0	3,9	11,9	27,8
R125-R249	3,1	12,0	23,7	28,6
R250-R499	9,7	32,5	28,1	28,8
R500-R749	11,5	18,9	17,5	10,3
R750-R999	15,2	11,5	7,3	2,6
R1000-R1249	11,2	9,8	4,8	0,5
R1250-R1499	11,0	3,5	2,9	0,5
R1500-R1999	13,7	3,0	1,9	0,5
R2000-R2499	8,6	3,1	1,0	0,3
R2500-R2999	3,3	1,0	0,8	0,0
R3000-R3999	5,8	0,6	-	-
R4000-R4999	1,1	0,2	-	-
R5000 or more	2,8	-	0,1	0,0
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
N	794	1262	928	2340

APPENDIX 3

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF ITEMS
MEASURING GLOBAL WELL-BEING

Varimax rotated factor solutions and principal components solutions for white (n=834), Indian (n=1316), coloured (n=970) and black (n=2467) samples

Notes:
Global indices of well-being : items v7 through v111 as listed overleaf
Savings ability : v151
Domain: aggregate index of items v25 through v66 (See Appendix 1)
Personal: aggregate index of items v77 to v93 (See Appendix 1)
Pcinc/wh/ind/col/bl: Per capita household income
See Appendix 1 for description of items

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR SOLUTIONS:

Whites	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
V7	.51285	.16444	.04692	.20918	.09571
V94	.34109	.14094	-.04387	-.05245	-.14669
V113	.60348	.18948	.35403	.06965	-.12499
V67	.50710	.13234	.10467	.20581	.29947
V72	.46086	.19656	.13216	.16011	.08761
V75	.41640	.03435	.16448	.05534	.04181
V96	.09514	.58444	-.03513	-.07904	.06100
V102	.28940	.47240	.16787	.02687	.11644
V103	.13087	.07590	.65585	.16220	.16630
V109	.09023	.59044	.10738	.05638	.07658
V110	.18887	.12674	.70410	.00857	.00036
V111	.28411	.42574	.14124	.15522	.02782
V151	.14131	-.00280	-.02287	.40617	-.04392
DOMAIN	-.02161	-.05499	-.02576	.05697	-.19548
PERSONAL	.55637	.13483	.10263	.06841	.37330
PCINCWH	.04405	.03163	.14681	.49309	-.04715

Indians	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
V7	.32327	.06600	.31352	.15082	.10655
V94	.09995	.08086	.55967	.06998	-.12816
V113	.21821	.16481	.66662	.20031	.19110
V67	.48771	.15748	.19144	.18491	.11062
V72	.58692	.13857	.07440	.18501	.09248
V75	.56986	.15257	.10680	.02242	.07918
V96	.02806	.54886	.08397	.06869	-.02071
V102	.16395	.58352	.03527	.07646	.19557
V103	.23027	-.00778	.17038	.44135	.19502
V109	.10860	.57129	.13380	.05912	.02188
V110	.15920	.12622	.17334	.71913	.11822
V111	.22071	.41128	.01791	-.07393	.17966
V151	.05422	.12370	.05588	.11084	.45824
DOMAIN	.05617	.01319	.03193	.00789	.06037
PERSONAL	.33142	.08586	.30971	.16867	.04620
PCINCIND	.09866	.04197	-.08684	.08402	.58105

Coloureds	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
V7	.23467	.12632	.50350	.01474	.12491
V94	.11025	.18568	.33523	-.17120	.06684
V113	.24523	.23934	.56683	.08212	.21389
V67	.52208	.15940	.17959	.02547	.15748
V72	.58933	.16603	.12593	.05559	.10539
V75	.52034	.09416	.11010	.05079	.08480
V96	.08280	.59551	.04142	-.02473	.13413
V102	.12715	.46042	.09316	.12672	.08425
V103	.18863	.08154	.13542	.12761	.39036
V109	.14372	.59763	.16027	.04097	.02200
V110	.17171	.18181	.15846	.04555	.64940
V111	.08569	.37369	.15884	.03195	.06092
V151	.13712	-.00993	.10278	.34002	.10857
DOMAIN	.00285	-.03621	.01865	-.06776	.00165
PERSONAL	.41794	.08562	.30429	.15932	.17275
PCINCCOL	.06085	-.01101	-.02255	.80659	-06887

Blacks	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
V7	.53274	.25411	.06148	.22300	.09753
V94	.76467	.08815	.11840	.11364	.01087
V113	.73953	.19427	.13746	.19743	.05165
V67	.23032	.67684	.18437	.09082	.13571
V72	.08547	.44920	.26795	.18181	.10227
V75	.13148	.63919	.07660	.15833	.02557
V96	.08138	.05501	.54301	-.07163	.02166
V102	.00775	.15644	.51179	.12270	.07414
V103	.11592	.24406	.11268	.50428	.13058
V109	.10534	.06878	.48853	.04808	.07911
V110	.14524	.29128	.16434	.37142	.11283
V111	.08628	.18306	.26887	.06035	.10958
V151	.06259	.06701	.09643	.15490	.37680
DOMAIN	.04991	.01732	-.02352	.13734	-.00992
PERSONAL	.34777	.06544	.25910	.36703	.12351
PCINCBL	.02027	.08240	.08204	-.04599	.62962

PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS SOLUTIONS

Whites	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
V7	.53047	.05640	.24383	.02965	.01642
V94	.25359	.14500	.11139	-.09166	.23720
V113	.66600	-.11842	.04873	-.10507	.27369
V67	.57175	.00672	.23994	-.02575	-.18022
V72	.53159	.02641	.13455	.00475	.01966
V75	.40530	-.08379	.14112	-.10738	.06082
V96	.31887	.43973	-.25582	.03612	-.00529
V102	.52684	.20959	-.16519	.00445	-.02422
V103	.47570	-.43458	-.27030	.01767	-.13539
V109	.41282	.31159	-.29776	.14079	-.03669
V110	.49632	-.40490	-.35272	-.09538	.05984
V111	.50363	.16130	-.09533	.12789	.04102
V151	.17630	-.07858	.21609	.32066	.02511
DOMAIN	-.07412	-.04434	.03419	.08507	.17247
PERSONAL	.58898	.04932	.22977	-.17706	-.22094
PCINCWH	.21418	-.20095	.07625	.42162	-.00392

Indians	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
V7	.45256	-.15719	-.03853	-.07243	.07077
V94	.33981	-.23301	-.39411	.07724	.14148
V113	.64035	-.22198	-.19541	.14828	.27410
V67	.55012	-.06324	.03191	-.18854	-.05048
V72	.54135	-.04264	.09945	-.29854	-.13454
V75	.48359	.01651	.01999	-.36165	-.02956
V96	.32649	.36815	-.19987	.15008	-.09814
V102	.46556	.43400	-.01090	.08162	-.02880
V103	.43840	-.24250	.19109	.11620	-.10058
V109	.41497	.36644	-.19746	.10542	-.05882
V110	.55097	-.24630	.17329	.33469	-.31010
V111	.34758	.35279	.00113	-.08514	.05834
V151	.29050	.10203	.29995	.13172	.20374
DOMAIN	.07401	-.00242	.03017	-.01961	.03575
PERSONAL	.45432	-.15748	-.07978	-.07608	.01864
PCINCIND	.23941	.12331	.48813	.05452	.22350

Coloureds	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
V7	.49122	-.05269	-.16605	.07166	.25214
V94	.31292	-.24613	-.10002	.05709	.14500
V113	.63049	-.04361	-.08647	.13075	.25927
V67	.53559	.03091	-.17919	-.15604	-.10677
V72	.53814	.06360	-.17143	-.25061	-.13819
V75	.44536	.08164	-.18635	-.22073	-.11428
V96	.41502	-.27850	.34533	-.01499	-.11193
V102	.40548	-.09179	.28949	-.05465	-.01878
V103	.35743	.13625	-.04295	.20713	-.12579
V109	.47734	-.24340	.32518	-.10897	.03081
V110	.52319	.04854	-.03186	.41128	-.25531
V111	.34311	-.14815	.15727	-.01503	.04440
V151	.22609	.31663	.04791	.01428	.05475
DOMAIN	-.01913	-.04145	-.06330	.01294	.00186
PERSONAL	.52672	.14917	-.15902	-.04967	.04881
PCINCCOL	.18918	.70808	.33540	-.02880	.09585

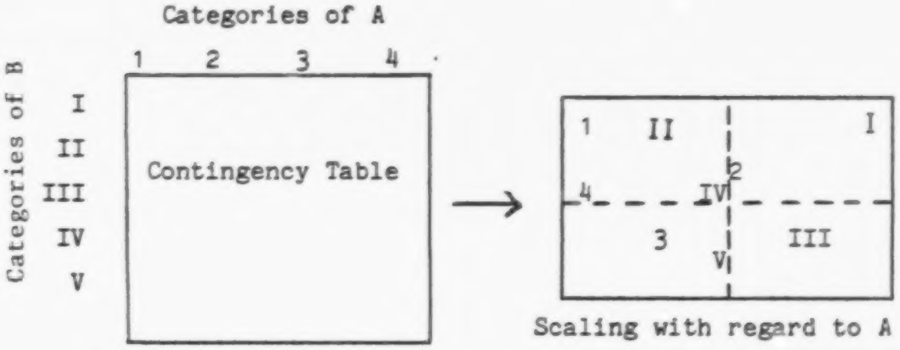
Blacks	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5
V7	.57990	-.26282	-.05538	.04760	-.02685
V94	.58761	-.48951	.15134	-.00983	-.10786
V113	.67938	-.41578	.07830	.00265	-.06797
V67	.64201	.18479	-.26935	-.09901	-.20772
V72	.49639	.24167	-.11076	-.08509	-.00923
V75	.51998	.15976	-.36132	-.14904	-.09364
V96	.23068	.22419	.38182	-.16905	-.08187
V102	.36544	.30850	.24613	-.11592	.06535
V103	.46755	.07143	-.14404	.08380	.32356
V109	.33793	.19799	.31944	-.08730	.00073
V110	.47715	.08955	-.10753	.02701	.18882
V111	.30853	.15626	.05563	-.02262	-.03554
V151	.25707	.12879	.03335	.31477	.02858
DOMAIN	.07858	-.05058	-.04551	.01385	.10622
PERSONAL	.51307	-.09239	.14544	.07531	.20910
PCINCBL	.21574	.24179	.06177	.51412	-.19831

APPENDIX 4

BRIEF DISCUSSION OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURES UTILISED IN COMPILING RESULTS PRESENTED IN TABLE 3 IN THE TEXT

1. CORRESPONDENCE ANALYSIS

Assume n data points are classified according to two factors, A and B, to form a contingency table. Such a contingency table usually contains too much information to be absorbed at once. The structural relationships between row categories and column categories as well as the interactions between them, are difficult to determine merely by looking at them. However, if the information contained in the contingency table can be graphically represented in one, two, or three dimensions, the human eye is usually capable of observing structural relationships with the aid of geometrical distances between row and column points. This simplifying process is known as multidimensional scaling. The following is a schematic representation of a two-dimensional scaling of a contingency table.



Scaling with regard to A and B

Correspondence analysis (DuToit, Steyn and Stumpf, 1984; Greenacre, 1984) is a technique for simultaneously representing the rows and columns of a two-way classification table. In order to apply this technique the categories of the row and column variables do not have to be mutually exclusive. It can further be shown that a symmetric relationship exists between the co-ordinates of the row and column points.

In order to establish the relationships between the overall life satisfaction item (v7) and the 39 domain satisfaction items (v25 to v66) (see Appendix 1), a two-way classification table can be obtained in the following manner:

Column categories

5 x 5 = 25 column categories were obtained by combining the 5 population groups and 5 possible outcomes of overall life satisfaction as follows:

Description	Category number	Symbol used in the graphical display
Urban blacks, very satisfied	1	UBL1
Urban blacks, satisfied	2	UBL2
Urban blacks, neutral	3	UBL3
Urban blacks, dissatisfied	4	UBL4
Urban blacks, very dissatisfied	5	UBL5
Rural blacks, very satisfied	6	RBL1
Rural blacks, satisfied	7	RBL2
Rural blacks, neutral	8	RBL3
Rural blacks, dissatisfied	9	RBL4
Rural blacks, very dissatisfied	10	RBL5
Whites, very satisfied	11	WHI1
Whites, satisfied	12	WHI2
Whites, neutral	13	WHI3
Whites, dissatisfied	14	WHI4
Whites, very dissatisfied	15	WHI5
Coloureds, very satisfied	16	COL1
Coloureds, satisfied	17	COL2
Coloureds, neutral	18	COL3
Coloureds, dissatisfied	19	COL4
Coloureds, very dissatisfied	20	COL5
Indians, very satisfied	21	IND1
Indians, satisfied	22	IND2
Indians, neutral	23	IND3
Indians, dissatisfied	24	IND4
Indians, very dissatisfied	25	IND5

Row categories

39 x 6 = 234 row categories were obtained by combining the 39 domain satisfaction items and 6 possible outcomes for each item as follows:

Description	Category number	Symbol used in the graphical display
Item 1, very satisfied	1	1A
Item 1, satisfied	2	1B
Item 1, neutral	3	1C
Item 1, dissatisfied	4	1D
Item 1, very dissatisfied	5	1E
Item 1, no response to this item	6	1M
Item 2, very satisfied	7	2A
Item 2, satisfied	8	2B
Item 2, neutral	9	2C
Item 2, dissatisfied	10	2D
Item 2, very dissatisfied	11	2E
Item 2, no response to this item	12	2M
⋮		
Item 39, very satisfied	229	39A
Item 39, satisfied	230	39B
Item 39, neutral	231	39C
Item 39, dissatisfied	232	39D
Item 39, very dissatisfied	233	39E
Item 39, ho response to this item	234	39M

A schematical representation of the contingency table is given below.

		columns								
	.	UBL1	UBL2	UBL3	UBL4	UBL5	.	.	.	IND5
	1A	$f_{1,1}$	$f_{1,2}$	$f_{1,3}$	$f_{1,4}$	$f_{1,5}$	.	.	.	$f_{1,25}$
	1B									
	1C				.					
	1D				.					
	1E				.					
rows	1M	$f_{6,1}$	$f_{6,2}$	$f_{6,3}$	$f_{6,4}$	$f_{6,5}$	.	.	.	$f_{6,25}$
	.				.					
	.				.					
	.				.					
	39M	$f_{234,1}$	$f_{234,2}$	$f_{234,3}$	$f_{234,4}$	$f_{234,5}$	.	.	.	$f_{234,25}$

In the above representation $f_{1,3}$ e.g. denotes the number of urban blacks who have indicated a "neutral" response to overall life satisfaction and a "very satisfied" response to the first domain satisfaction item.

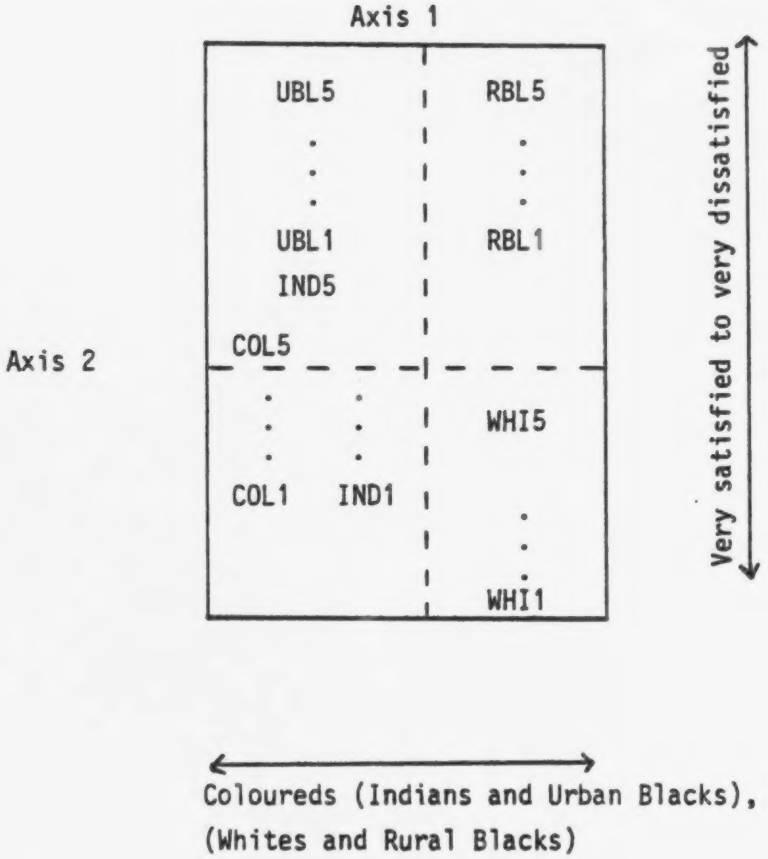
The correspondence analysis programme incorporates an option whereby the user can obtain the following graphical representations:

(a) a simultaneous plot of the row and column points
(b) a separate plot of the column points
(c) a separate plot of the row points

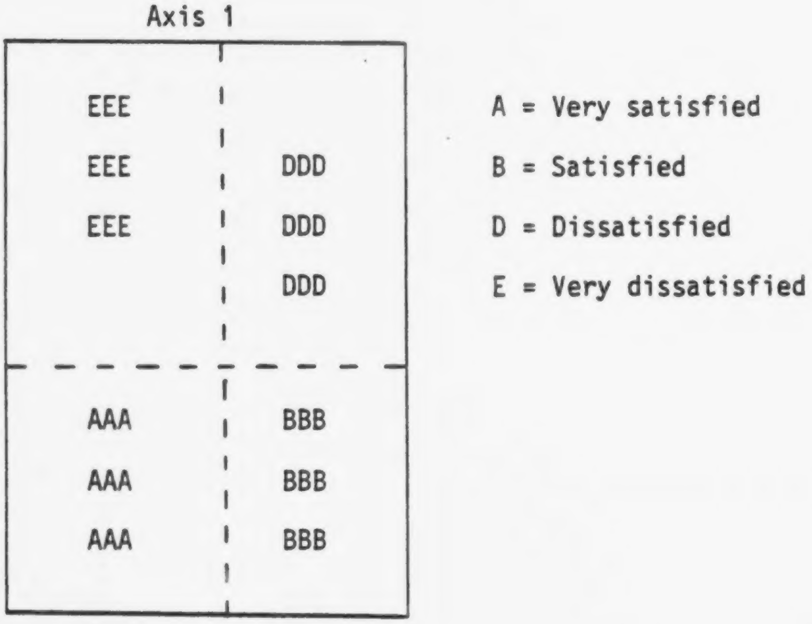
The actual two-dimensional representation of the 234 x 25 contingency table provided a goodness of fit of 74,9% (56,4% along axis 1 (factor 1) and 18,5% along axis 2).

Below is a simplified version of the actual computer output.

(i) Plot of column points only (234 x 5 table)


Axis 1
Axis 2
UBL5
RBL5
UBL1
RBL1
IND5
COL5
WHI5
COL1
IND1
WHI1
Very satisfied to very dissatisfied
Coloureds (Indians and Urban Blacks),
(Whites and Rural Blacks)

(ii) Plot of row points only (234 x 25 table)


Axis 1
EEE
EEE
EEE
DDD
DDD
DDD
AAA
AAA
AAA
BBB
BBB
BBB
A = Very satisfied
B = Satisfied
D = Dissatisfied
E = Very dissatisfied

The C(= neutral category) and M(= missing data category) points predominantly coincided with the D and E points. Note that for the sake of simplicity all items and their numbers are not given in the above display.

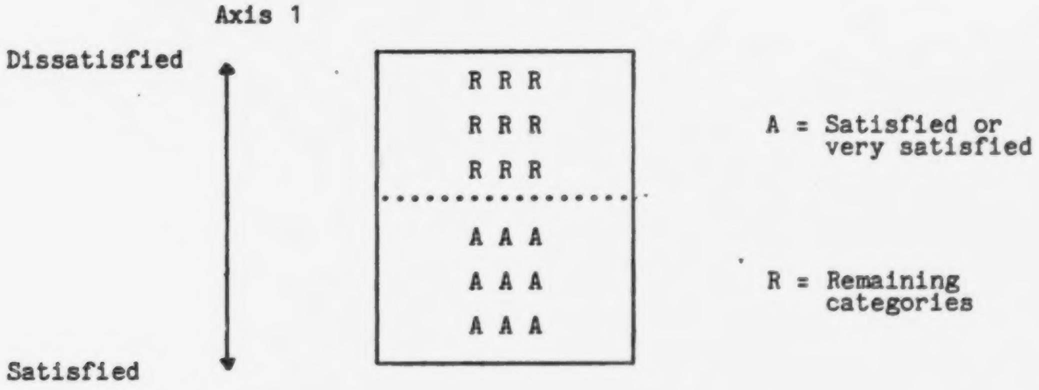
The distribution of row points along axis 1 indicated that one could possibly combine specific categories of the 39 domain satisfaction items without disturbing the symmetric relationship between the 234 row and 25 column points.

Subsequently a 156 x 25 contingency table was obtained by defining the row points as follows:

Description	Category number	Symbol
Item 1, satisfied or very satisfied	1	1A
Item 1, neutral	2	1B
Item 1, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied	3	1C
Item 1, no response to this item	4	1M
Item 39, satisfied or very satisfied	153	39A
Item 39, neutral	154	39B
Item 39, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied	155	39C
Item 39, no response to this item	156	39M

The plot of the column points only yielded virtually the same graphical representation as the one obtained from the 234 x 25 contingency table. Due to the symmetric relationship between row and column points, this implies that very little information is lost in describing the variation in the overall life satisfaction item if specific categories of the domain satisfaction items are combined. A simplified plot of the row points only is given below. The goodness of fit of the two-dimensional scaling = 80%.

Plot of row points only (156 x 25 table)


Axis 1
Dissatisfied
R R R
R R R
R R R
A A A
A A A
A A A
Satisfied
A = Satisfied or very satisfied
R = Remaining categories

The above representation indicated that one could reduce the categories of the 39 domain satisfaction items to two categories, namely a satisfied or very satisfied category and a category consisting of neutral, no response, dissatisfied and very dissatisfied. As a check on the above, a 78 x 25 contingency table was finally derived by defining the row points as follows:

Description	Category number	Symbol
Item 1, satisfied or very satisfied	1	1S*
Item 1, other choice	2	1O
Item 2, satisfied or very satisfied	3	2S
Item 2, other choice	4	2O
⋮		
Item 39, satisfied or very satisfied	77	
Item 39, other choice	78	

* S = Satisfied
O = Other

Since the graphical representation of the column points (overall life satisfaction) yielded essentially the same configuration as the one obtained from the 234 x 25 table, justification is provided for the following statement:

Not much information is lost if the variation in the overall life satisfaction item is to be described by the 39 domain satisfaction items using only the two categories decribed above instead of the original six. (Goodness of fit = 90%)

This fact enables one to carry out regression as well as discriminant analyses employing items 1 to 39 as dichotomous (dummy) variables. In order to perform these analyses, the domain satisfaction items were recoded as follows:

Item_i = 1 if respondent chose the very satisfied or satisfied category

= 0 otherwise, $i = 1, 2, \ldots 39$

Note that the correspondence analysis could also be used to form clusters of variables which are mutually highly associated.

2. REGRESSION ANALYSIS

The correspondence analysis showed that the categories of the overall life satisfaction item are ordered in such a way that one may regard outcomes of these categories as interval data, provided that values are assigned to the categories as follows:

Category	Value
Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
Neutral	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5

A simple linear regression was performed on the data with overall life satisfaction (v7) the dependent variable, items 1 to 39 (domain satisfactions v25 to v66) dichotomous explanatory variables as well as dummy variables for the 5 population groups. The dummy (D1 to D4) variables were defined as follows:

	D1	D2	D3	D4
Urban blacks	1	0	0	0
Rural blacks	0	1	0	0
Whites	0	0	1	0
Coloureds	0	0	0	1
Indians	-1	-1	-1	-1

Denoting the variable overall life satisfaction as LS and the 39 item domain satisfaction variables as A1 to A39 one can write the regression model as:

$$LS = a + B_1D_1 + B_2D_2 + B_3D_3 + B_4D_4 + B_5A_1 \ldots + B_{43}A_{39} + E$$

Where E denotes an error term, "a" denotes the intercept and the B's denote regression coefficients. The regression coefficient for the Indians are obtained as $-(B_1 + B_2 + B_3 + B_4)$. Suppose that $B_5 = -0,5$. This will indicate that for all other variables held constant, changing A_1 from 0 to + 1, will reduce the value of LS by 0,5 units. Since low values of LS are associated with satisfied and vice versa for high values of LS, the above implies that those respondents who chose the very satisfied or satisfied category of item 1 are on average more satisfied with regard to the issue raised by the life satisfaction item than those that chose otherwise. The results of the linear regression analysis are given in Table R.1.

TABLE R.1

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR TOTAL GROUP (OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION DEPENDENT VARIABLE)

Variable	Coeffficient	T for Ho: Parameter = 0	Probability of exceedence (For T-test Ho: Parameter = 0)
Intercept	4,067	57,74	< 0,0001
D1	0,259	9,22	< 0,0001
		⋮	

R = 0,6223
% Variation explained = 38,73%

From Table R.1 it follows that the following variables are highly significant; The dummy variables for the various population groups, A1 (v25), A10 (v34), A16 (v40), A14 (v38), A28 (v55), A2 (v26), A3 (v27), A29 (v56) and A31 (v58) (see Appendix 1 and Table 3 in the main text). The regression coefficients of all the significant item variables are negative hence showing that a satisfied reply to these questions is associated with a lower value for LS. Since there are clearly differences between population groups with regard to the way they respond to LS, stepwise regression analyses (using the MAXR-improvement criterion) was subsequently performed for each population group. The detailed results for the best subset of 10 variables are given in Tables R.2 to R.7. A summary is provided in Table 3 in the main text.

TABLE R.2: ALL GROUPS : CONTRIBUTION OF DOMAIN VARIABLES TO VARIANCE IN OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

R square, 0,38 : Contribution to variance in dependent : satisfaction with "life as a whole"

	B Value	F	Probability
Health	+0,561	246,85	0,0001
Quality and quantity of food	+0,419	118,18	0,0001
Urban black status	-0,260	95,07	0,0001
Rural black status	-0,315	86,94	0,0001
Freedom of movement	+0,206	41,30	0,0001
Ability to provide for family	+0,192	36,40	0,0001
White status	+0,197	34,97	0,0001
Life compared to other races	+0,193	34,15	0,0001
Being a good parent	-0,159	27,27	0,0001
Coloured status	+0,147	25,24	0,0001
Privacy in the home	+0,166	23,25	0,0001
Wages and income	+0,153	22,58	0,0001
Respect from other races	+0,128	15,85	0,0001
Education	+0,114	15,63	0,0001
Personal material possessions	+0,129	13,85	0,0002

Note: Indian status was not entered into the analysis for technical reasons.

TABLE R.3: WHITES : CONTRIBUTION OF DOMAIN VARIABLES TO VARIANCE IN OVERAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS

R square, 0,21 : Contribution to variance in dependent : satisfaction with "life as a whole"

	B Value	F	Probability
Life compared to other races	+0,353	24,62	0,0001
Religious Life	+0,310	16,39	0,0001
Job opportunities	+0,208	15,13	0,0001
Income in old age	+0,228	14,70	0,0001
Happiness in the family	+0,295	10,96	0,0010
Adequacy of dwelling	+0,300	10,67	0,0011
Being a good parent	-0,190	9,43	0,0022
Health	+0,259	8,27	0,0041
Personal material possessions	+0,270	7,57	0,0061
Type of transport used	+0,253	7,09	0,0079
Availability of housing	+0,144	6,66	0,0100

TABLE R.4: COLOURED PEOPLE : CONTRIBUTION OF DOMAIN VARIABLES TO VARIANCE IN OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

R square, 0,15 : Contribution to variance in dependent : satisfaction with "life as a whole"

	B Value	F	Probability
Progress achieved in work	+0,659	30,99	0,0001
Health	+0,271	7,36	0,0068
Privacy in the home	+0,213	7,07	0,0080
Safety from crime	+0,161	7,06	0,0080
Being a good parent	-0,173	6,05	0,0141
Adequacy of dwelling	+0,168	5,55	0,0187
Ability to provide for family	+0,139	3,95	0,0471
Government and municipal services	+0,117	3,83	0,0507
Life compared to other races	+0,118	3,80	0,0516
Religious life	+0,205	3,25	0,0719 (ns)
Wages and incomes	+0,104	3,13	0,0771 (ns)

ns not significant

TABLE R.5: INDIANS : CONTRIBUTION OF DOMAIN VARIABLES TO VARIANCE IN OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

R square, 0,18 : Contribution to variance in dependent : satisfaction with "life as a whole"

	B Value	F	Probability
Happiness in the family	+0,421	27,67	0,0001
Education	+0,175	18,16	0,0001
Roads in neighbourhood	+0,186	18,13	0,0001
Freedom of movement	+0,170	12,60	0,0004
Life compared to other races	+0,144	11,24	0,0008
Wages and incomes	+0,144	10,54	0,0012
Respect from children	-0,153	9,86	0,0017
Health	+0,206	9,65	0,0019
Adequacy of dwelling	+0,153	8,49	0,0036
Ability to provide for family	+0,124	6,44	0,0113
Transport costs	+0,091	4,58	0,0326

TABLE R.6: RURAL BLACKS : CONTRIBUTION OF DOMAIN VARIABLES TO VARIANCE IN OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

R square, 0,41 : Contribution to variance in dependent : satisfaction with "life as a whole"

	B Value	F	Probability
Health	+0,889	104,75	0,0001
Quality and quantity of food	+0,460	29,00	0,0001
Ability to provide for your family	+0,376	17,52	0,0001
Security of tenure	-0,270	11,76	0,0006
Education	+0,298	10,14	0,0015
Manner in which treated at work	+0,257	8,69	0,0033
Access to shops, schools, etc	+0,211	7,47	0,0064
Respect from other races	+0,223	6,85	0,0090
Freedom of movement	+0,197	5,19	0,0229
Choice of where to live	+0,186	4,87	0,0277
Access to water	+0,179	4,98	0,0259

TABLE R.7: URBAN BLACKS : CONTRIBUTION OF DOMAIN VARIABLES TO VARIANCE IN OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

R square, 0,19 : Contribution to variance in dependent : satisfaction with "life as a whole"

	B Value	F	Probability
Health	+0,590	78,73	0,0001
Quality and quantity of food	+0,382	32,19	0,0001
Respect from children	-0,253	14,60	0,0001
Ability to provide for family	+0,219	10,48	0,0012
Respect from other races	+0,218	9,31	0,0023
Life compared to other races	+0,226	8,63	0,0034
Rents	+0,163	5,30	0,0215
Privacy in the home	+0,146	5,26	0,0219
Food prices	+0,263	5,03	0,0251
Health services	+0,146	4,91	0,0268
Religious life	-0,146	3,66	0,0559

3. DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

From the previous analyses it appears that the main issue in the variable overall life satisfaction is whether a person is satisfied with his or her quality of life or otherwise. The respondents may therefore be subdivided into two mutually exclusive groups as follows:

Group = 1 Very satisfied or satisfied category of the overall life satisfaction item.
= 2 All other categories.

A stepwise discriminant analysis was conducted for each population group using the dichotomous variables A1 to A39 (domain satisfaction items, see previous sections). This was done in order to establish which subset of variables had the highest discriminatory power for classifying the person as being satisfied or not with his or her quality of life. The results of the discriminant analyses are summarised in Table 3 in the main text.

4. CHAID ANALYSIS

A CHAID analysis (cf. du Toit et al., 1984, pp 187-194) was applied to the survey data. The categorical dependent variables was overall life satisfaction (v7) with 5 categories: 1 very satisfied, 2 satisfied, 3 neutral, 4 dissatisfied, 5 very dissatisfied.

The 39 domain satisfaction items and population group were chosen as the independent variables (predictors). Each of the 39 items had 6 categories these being: 1 very satisfied, 2 satisfied, 3 neutral, 4 dissatisfied, 5 very dissatisfied, 6 no response. Population group was categorised as follows: 1 urban blacks, 2 rural blacks, 3 whites, 4 coloureds, 5 Indians.

On the first level of partitioning variable A1 emerged as the most significant predictor (compare with the regression analysis results) followed by population group as the second most significant predictor.

It was subsequently decided to force CHAID to split on population group first. The results of the dendrograms of the CHAID analysis for each population group are summarised in Table 3 in the text. It is interesting to note that the CHAID analysis produced results which are generally consistent with those of the regression and discriminant analyses.

5. SMALLEST SPACE ANALYSIS

A matrix of association coefficients may be represented in two (or more) dimensional space by a set of points. A non-metric scaling aims to represent the variables in such a way that for any three variables, the two that have the highest association would be plotted nearest. Smallest space analysis (Guttman and Levy, 1982, p 169) was used to perform non-metric scaling on the overall life satisfaction variable together with the 39 domain satisfaction items.

Guttman's coefficients of weak monotonicity were calculated with respect of the 40 variables mentioned above. (Missing values were omitted.) The absolute values of these coefficients are generally higher than the corresponding Spearman product-moment coefficients.

Three dimensional solutions of the smallest space analysis programme were obtained and a plot was made of axis 1 versus axis 2. Points lying close to each other indicate a cluster of variables which are mutually highly associated. The domain items clustering nearest to the dependent overall life satisfaction variable on the two dimensional solution are listed in Table 3 in the main text.

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APPENDIX 5

REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE COMPOSITE INDEX OF GLOBAL QUALITY OF LIFE

Solutions of the stepwise multiple regression analysis for seven samples : all races, whites, Indians, coloureds, all blacks, urban blacks, rural blacks.

Notes:
Personal: aggregate index of items v77 - v82, v84 - v87 and v89 to v93.
Pcinc/wh/ind/col/bl: Per capita household income
See Appendix 3 for description of items

All races (weighted sample N= 3652)

```
--------------------------------VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION ----------------------

VARIABLE                    B          SE B          BETA          T      SIG T
V34                    .34009        .03252        .15463     10.458      .0000
V253                  -.17580        .03550       -.08567     -4.951      .0000
V25                    .28896        .03178        .13119      9.091      .0000
V40                    .22458        .03005        .11306      7.473      .0000
PERSONAL               .27501        .04169        .09342      8.597      .0000
V58                    .15652        .03175        .07707      4.930      .0000
V37                    .13084        .03053        .06518      4.286      .0000
V218                   .05809        .01473        .05671      3.943      .0001
V55                    .09206        .03155        .04531      2.918      .0036
V39                    .08942        .03297        .03901      2.713      .0067
V46                    .09121        .02999        .04209      3.041      .0024
V151                   .09563        .02818        .04634      3.394      .0007
V28                    .15553        .03737        .05492      4.162      .0000
V33                   -.10463        .02822       -.04932     -3.708      .0002
V49                    .08958        .02792        .04490      3.209      .0014
V44                    .09512        .03129        .04245      3.040      .0024
V27                    .08395        .03326        .03834      2.524      .0117
V31                   -.09119        .03343       -.03567     -2.728      .0064
V47                    .07562        .02923        .03473      2.587      .0098
V64                    .07853        .02981        .03929      2.635      .0085
V228                   .06067        .02607        .03027      2.327      .0201
V65                    .05777        .02860        .02895      2.020      .0435
(CONSTANT)             .20973        .17574                    1.193      .2329
```

Whites (N=782)

```
---------------------------------VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION ---------------------

VARIABLE                    B          SE B          BETA          T      SIG T

PERSONAL               .68702        .13628        .16692      5.041      .0000
PCINCWH                .08192        .01558        .17158      5.257      .0000
V28                    .30110        .07341        .13333      4.101      .0000
V58                    .28154        .08228        .11259      3.422      .0007
V31                    .21822        .06456        .10932      3.380      .0008
V46                    .24558        .07171        .11114      3.424      .0006
V34                    .33880        .09109        .12292      3.719      .0002
V37                    .17979        .05966        .09743      3.014      .0027
V39                    .09909        .04475        .07265      2.214      .0271
V27                    .09790        .04573        .07099      2.141      .0326
(CONSTANT)            -.49108        .34507                   -1.423      .1551
```

Indians (N=1227)

```
----------------------------------VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION --------------------

VARIABLE                    B          SE B          BETA          T      SIG T

V25                    .27125        .06048        .11645      4.485      .0000
V42                    .10242        .04072        .06952      2.515      .0120
V37                    .18146        .03976        .11667      4.563      .0000
V151                   .17052        .04010        .10937      4.252      .0000
V55                    .14853        .04434        .08750      3.350      .0008
V28                    .33433        .07277        .12062      4.594      .0000
V26                    .14317        .03814        .09757      3.754      .0002
V59                    .13891        .04188        .08799      3.317      .0009
PCINCIND               .05290        .01396        .10100      3.789      .0002
```

Indians (N=1227)(continued)

```
-------------------VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION ------------------------------------

V51               .09744         .03947      .06367        2.469        .0137
PERSONAL          .41413         .12942      .07975        3.200        .0014
V27               .09519         .04079      .06238        2.334        .0198
V214             -.03868         .01944     -.05676       -1.990        .0468
V47               .09482         .04608      .05347        2.058        .0398
V40               .13395         .04632      .08245        2.892        .0039
V34               .23784         .09229      .06531        2.577        .0101
V50               .09661         .04138      .06204        2.335        .0197
V29              -.11194         .05007     -.06558       -2.236        .0256
(CONSTANT)       -.32786         .31728                   -1.033        .3017
```

Coloureds (N=928)

```
--------------------VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION-----------------------------------

VARIABLE               B           SE B        BETA            T        SIG T

V56               .32319         .05762      .17028        5.609        .0000
PERSONAL          .76184         .12179      .18683        6.255        .0000
V34               .47248         .08967      .15616        5.269        .0000
V40               .15273         .04937      .09626        3.094        .0020
V38               .24752         .06336      .11396        3.907        .0001
V151              .16966         .04559      .10952        3.722        .0002
V63               .13171         .04544      .08849        2.899        .0038
V58               .16501         .06335      .07938        2.605        .0093
(CONSTANT)       -.09717         .28670                    -.339        .7347
```

Blacks (N=2286)

```
---------------------VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION----------------------------------

VARIABLE               B           SE B        BETA            T        SIG T

V25               .33684         .03886      .16730        8.667        .0000
V40               .30541         .04065      .15283        7.512        .0000
V34               .31532         .03860      .15798        8.169        .0000
PERSONAL          .24084         .04791      .09655        5.027        .0000
V39               .15132         .05076      .05581        2.981        .0029
V58               .11359         .03900      .05722        2.913        .0036
V46               .11249         .03654      .05596        3.079        .0021
V31              -.17402         .04183     -.07457       -4.160        .0000
V64               .12852         .03963      .06228        3.243        .0012
V216              .06418         .02556      .04692        2.511        .0121
V49               .12318         .03589      .06161        3.432        .0006
V44               .09901         .03608      .04920        2.744        .0061
V55               .10181         .03814      .05157        2.669        .0077
PCINCBL           .02972         .01322      .04307        2.248        .0247
V228              .09130         .03588      .04583        2.544        .0110
V33              -.09785         .03698     -.04793       -2.646        .0082
V28               .10734         .04758      .04090        2.256        .0242
V37               .09938         .04255      .04401        2.336        .0196
V151              .08824         .04050      .04109        2.179        .0295
(CONSTANT)        .01081         .16564                     .065        .9480
```

Urban Blacks (N=1562)

```
----------------------VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION-------------------------------
VARIABLE               B           SE B         BETA           T         SIG T
V34               .42104         .04724       .20408       8.913         .0000
V25               .26848         .04749       .13039       5.653         .0000
PERSONAL          .37164         .06086       .14079       6.106         .0000
V40               .24848         .04836       .12506       5.138         .0000
V43               .18169         .04797       .08594       3.788         .0002
V216              .09347         .02850       .07385       3.280         .0011
V46               .15022         .04513       .07351       3.329         .0009
V29              -.18119         .04687      -.08548      -3.866         .0001
V32               .15116         .04784       .07286       3.159         .0016
V228              .13494         .04395       .06730       3.070         .0022
PCINCBU           .04611         .01637       .06379       2.817         .0049
V55               .10176         .04577       .05141       2.223         .0263
V28               .15075         .05686       .05951       2.651         .0081
V44               .11381         .04668       .05219       2.438         .0149
V58               .09652         .04578       .04886       2.108         .0352
(CONSTANT)       -.36364         .20481                   -1.775         .0760
```

Rural Blacks (N=833)

```
----------------------VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION-------------------------------
VARIABLE               B           SE B         BETA           T         SIG T
V25               .49675         .06092       .25227       8.155         .0000
V40               .38084         .06661       .18798       5.718         .0000
V39               .23640         .08125       .08553       2.910         .0037
V34               .16544         .06011       .08431       2.752         .0061
V31              -.27183         .06032      -.12491      -4.506         .0000
V58               .15355         .06504       .07533       2.361         .0185
V47               .14496         .05422       .07389       2.673         .0077
V64               .16203         .06301       .07547       2.571         .0103
V49               .19977         .05739       .10131       3.481         .0005
V30               .15570         .06414       .07164       2.428         .0154
PERSONAL          .15418         .07071       .06646       2.181         .0295
V56              -.15321         .06285      -.07413      -2.438         .0150
V59               .13306         .05921       .06778       2.247         .0249
PCINCBR           .04238         .01892       .06229       2.240         .0254
V37               .14049         .07097       .05774       1.980         .0481
(CONSTANT)        .29951         .20289                    1.476         .1403
```

APPENDIX 6

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC AND GLOBAL LIFE SATISFACTION INDICATORS

Varimax rotated factor solutions for non-black (n=3121)
and black (n=2467) samples

Notes:
Specific satisfactions: items v23 to v93
Global indicators of life satisfaction: item v7 to v113 at the bottom of the list overleaf.
See Appendix 1 for description of items.

Non-blacks

```
VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX

         FACTOR  1  FACTOR  2  FACTOR  3  FACTOR  4  FACTOR  5  FACTOR  6  FACTOR  7  FACTOR  8  FACTOR  9  FACTOR 10
V25        .11761     .01382     .13191     .23331     .00069     .02549     .12583     .11167   -.01919     .13655
V26        .18633     .07434     .11309     .08292     .06456     .03159   -.04008     .09302     .06359     .00826
V27        .23340     .06089     .01006     .18520     .11172   -.02219     .02161     .21860     .05917     .10563
V28        .05842     .05672     .19180     .27720     .10833     .14943     .31644     .03410   -.02191     .14167
V29       -.00791     .03295     .03770     .05288     .05978     .13656     .77774     .02434     .02932     .01171
V30        .09990     .07206     .06469     .06238     .08273     .05427     .17911     .08064     .06218     .04713
V31       -.00342    -.01264     .20206     .07879     .05862     .02889     .26799    -.03779     .02129     .10076
V32        .63573     .02975     .01244     .13761     .01397     .03340     .04225     .11684     .02236     .04421
V33        .00051     .02136     .07523    -.03378     .02294     .15679     .73838     .06371     .03132    -.01638
V34        .07816     .04157     .20499     .20690     .06905     .03279     .17384     .11582     .02269     .15611
V35        .64751     .00734     .08811     .09956     .01994     .04508     .02431     .10497     .00614    -.00037
V36        .11032     .07639     .00650     .12661     .17179    -.01436     .03165     .18513     .02480     .03073
V37        .05157     .24757     .07027     .15599     .17249     .00624     .03339     .10275     .39641     .09959
V38        .04809     .25838     .00467     .05696     .05859    -.01711    -.03325     .10874     .05745     .03351
V39        .24499     .19361     .03358     .09107     .11275     .03662    -.01635     .09901     .09591     .04163
V40        .17323     .07984     .03370     .25177     .17169     .13005     .17138     .41804     .04603     .07375
V41        .04271     .15391     .11567     .17369     .65490    -.01309     .05423     .17686     .07317     .11592
V42        .14801     .12559     .13066     .19840     .18958     .09734     .05781     .62151     .06775     .03733
V43        .00347     .28470     .03369     .04399     .41047    -.00772     .02194     .11975     .05734     .09655
V44        .00938     .01361     .11159     .06404     .18956     .04437     .08054     .06369     .06140     .38945
V45        .13779     .17257     .12046     .14904     .15407     .08267     .00944     .58007     .08610     .11416
V46        .07229     .17149     .12546     .11286     .08257     .02611    -.01424     .21298     .07472     .37917
V47        .06132     .19662     .09884     .04572     .11862     .00455    -.00750    -.01422    -.00664     .46296
V48        .01601     .33830     .06334     .02518     .11424     .02351     .02056     .01504     .11013     .46779
V49        .02925     .15441     .08582     .07558     .66001     .01782     .03827     .06725     .11330     .16738
V50        .01986     .33441     .00006     .07720     .23118     .01564     .00769     .03297     .12777     .30546
V51        .07222     .29525     .05118     .11651     .10866    -.03841     .01065     .10501     .02224     .20821
V55        .02960     .42978     .15112     .20231     .19736     .01901    -.02353     .11574     .13375     .12065
V56        .05626     .16201     .22814     .15354     .48049     .09953     .08959     .10771     .07597     .12869
V57        .08384     .19210     .17331     .12809     .18386     .04055    -.01731     .15430     .10694     .16400
V58        .11315     .09834     .21686     .20312     .22935     .05467     .05824     .13743     .04830     .14429
V59        .05423     .43985     .14082     .12233     .47431    -.00518     .02930     .02501     .09229     .11862
V60        .02772     .70837     .06338     .06204     .04564    -.00449     .05490     .05180     .05596     .11404
V61        .05763     .28059     .10539     .05956     .11690    -.00377     .04582     .05145     .67091     .08548
V62        .04025     .52174     .01709     .07816     .14330     .02694    -.02137     .07365     .23598     .05426
V63        .05742     .48148     .13823     .11575     .32616     .03429     .01827     .13946     .15044     .06039
V64        .75139     .11073     .06276     .08865     .02367     .03297    -.01261     .08317     .07111     .05786
V65        .08977     .63609     .10135     .06402     .09341     .01689     .04888     .03522     .08909     .06260
V66        .10173     .21425     .18995     .05877     .09928     .03805     .02341     .04873     .62310     .04553
V77        .08017     .25946     .23086     .28985     .05797     .03044    -.02480     .23095     .05233     .02945
V78        .03039     .20831     .36930     .09339     .20658     .00395     .05874     .04135     .14055     .07253
V79        .14948     .00437     .52728     .13316     .03035     .05412     .10874     .06388     .01620     .08339
V80        .09488     .05328     .44887     .32496     .08709     .04026     .10144     .07955     .00833     .07092
V81        .05310     .01397     .11415     .19442     .04584     .71128     .28976     .08372     .01194     .05199
V82        .06340     .06055     .40703     .12641     .09571     .11553     .06371     .01549     .09553     .13301
V83        .76434     .03431     .16513     .06207     .03519     .03578     .02021     .02289     .02979     .03309
V84        .13839     .05640     .44175     .11451     .03550     .09402     .00398     .05573    -.00009     .07229
V85        .06302     .02473     .23497     .12590     .04613     .59725     .07625     .07640     .05460     .07543
V86        .08201     .11566     .46698     .08359     .03420     .08950     .12174     .05278     .16684     .07548
V87        .20635     .08932     .46133     .17025     .05609     .09675    -.00204     .09562     .06466     .01100
V88        .76491     .02340     .18112     .03860     .03051     .07646    -.01023     .03936     .03054     .04833
V89        .11657     .01022     .19027     .12217    -.01855     .75655     .11356     .04457    -.01540    -.02643
V90        .06754     .08655     .43782     .19546     .09706     .07103    -.03356     .01955     .04200    -.05371
V91        .11238     .06425     .43517     .42012     .08936     .15722    -.00289     .00629     .04243    -.01243
V92        .11460    -.01782     .47076     .21715     .01349     .05930     .11821     .00797     .02419     .08325
V93        .67842     .03250     .19792     .06407     .03799     .02670    -.00392     .00046     .04313    -.02026
V7         .06235     .09494     .10056     .47631     .11242     .01624     .00395     .07835     .11384     .07756
V67        .07550     .00855     .11499     .36742     .07993     .07512    -.00364     .03219     .08506     .02197
V72        .06671     .07065     .17610     .49357     .08443     .06925     .05299     .07554     .02267     .00311
V73        .10022     .10000     .11368     .42537     .06313     .05172    -.00578     .05949    -.02777     .01937
V110       .03940     .02994     .17008     .41416     .04302     .03950     .04553     .07217     .01870     .05983
V113       .04121     .14456     .16602     .52718     .03812     .10055     .02036     .09175     .08664     .07476
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Non-blacks

	FACTOR 11	FACTOR 12	FACTOR 13	FACTOR 14
V25	.01792	.21940	.04650	-.08317
V26	.04371	.35783	.09842	.01766
V27	.18797	.26476	.08506	.01637
V28	-.08326	.16463	.19961	-.11482
V29	.01110	.02063	-.01174	-.02868
V30	.12799	.33224	-.00309	.01093
V31	-.07070	.11871	.17293	.10474
V32	.06495	.20660	.11991	.03365
V33	.01731	.00038	.02325	.03959
V34	.01351	.12003	.35263	.01878
V35	.04322	.14659	.21070	.07639
V36	.26156	.10638	.12550	.02572
V37	.15095	.10569	.08977	-.01242
V38	.39915	.21656	-.03418	.07836
V39	.30210	.22285	.06532	.09347
V40	.10314	.25587	-.05776	.05388
V41	.06491	.11024	.03600	.01995
V42	.11533	.09615	.05719	-.01887
V43	.13790	.26474	-.08070	.08743
V44	-.07158	.02530	.09263	-.02709
V45	.14977	.10556	.04298	.00085
V46	.07584	.10007	.10489	-.02590
V47	.19158	.01589	.04216	.00688
V48	.14536	.07168	-.12429	.09299
V49	.14191	-.02645	.02741	.03805
V50	.11548	-.00713	-.11519	.05481
V51	.52431	.01380	-.09958	-.10776
V55	.04867	.12896	-.02620	-.12103
V56	.01041	.01186	.07645	-.07975
V57	.32682	-.02196	.09176	-.20753
V58	.03413	.11654	.23591	-.05614
V59	.06482	.11200	.02768	-.05313
V60	.13949	-.02867	.05562	.03631
V61	.03768	.07802	-.03258	-.02145
V62	.10554	.04057	.00896	-.05512
V63	.03026	.10214	.00339	-.04604
V64	.04377	-.03603	.05608	-.03779
V65	.07147	.05164	.07052	.03423
V66	.01559	.03393	.01258	.03003
V77	.05119	.26429	-.07476	-.02781
V78	-.01003	.09343	-.14104	-.07824
V79	-.00166	.02176	.09112	.29254
V80	-.03124	.10936	.00372	.27645
V81	-.00559	.00936	-.03847	.03158
V82	.00268	.00649	-.01134	-.11594
V83	-.01548	.01038	-.07754	-.03354
V84	-.00156	-.02294	.06536	-.03715
V85	-.03064	-.01055	.12065	-.05856
V86	.02416	-.01684	-.02926	-.14798
V87	.05999	.11573	.02279	.00010
V88	.02244	.04984	-.09256	-.02190
V89	.01599	.09705	-.02560	.03944
V90	.16845	.07194	.03551	-.04992
V91	.07702	.09623	.11080	.05234
V92	-.02747	.10455	.00357	.25558
V93	.07542	.03515	-.03158	.01636
V7	.02758	.21698	-.02100	-.02704
V67	.04084	.01577	-.00550	.04088
V72	.02424	.01923	.01922	.07964
V75	.03095	.07220	.02876	.04552
V110	.07761	-.09547	.14356	-.04085
V113	.03705	.04432	-.01967	-.10934

Blacks

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VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX


              FACTOR  1   FACTOR  2   FACTOR  3   FACTOR  4   FACTOR  5   FACTOR  6   FACTOR  7   FACTOR  8   FACTOR  9   FACTOR 10

V25             .08209      .18876      .06337      .16937      .08503      .12366      .45196      .00749      .11103      .11790
V26             .11752      .40310      .05437      .10144      .01751      .06031      .16278      .03558      .01831      .05734
V27             .17125      .33164      .11853      .04778      .00846      .05310      .11372      .06044    -.12304     -.02679
V28             .07344      .02709      .12216      .06999    -.01969      .18196      .12564      .30866      .03353      .13636
V29             .07756    -.05353      .03037      .01887      .03377      .04980    -.04250      .58442      .04039      .03275
V30             .08873      .39476      .13427      .12374      .10954      .04452      .15253      .01116    -.03986      .08358
V31             .02270      .08978      .02266    -.02541      .02973      .09747      .05865      .26477      .12469      .00903
V32             .56622      .13045      .12698      .05307      .01569      .05507      .13487      .10552      .05782      .05381
V33             .10734    -.01589      .03290    -.04365      .06430      .09363    -.08343      .64290    -.00267     -.00717
V34             .05402      .27079      .11171      .19094      .14308      .04604      .25438      .03885      .19660     -.00978
V35             .50391      .22184      .08238      .04726      .04407      .04760      .11697      .08515      .06149      .07837
V36             .03997      .10911      .27701      .02170    -.02646      .03137      .08765    -.06032    -.13115      .00439
V37             .11730      .31788      .10403      .05945      .46389      .03682      .20355      .08666      .09691      .12267
V38             .09175      .31285      .09807      .00734      .19005    -.10300      .19872    -.01562      .09012     -.02260
V39             .25459      .23692      .17439      .07303      .21010      .09616      .13961      .04082      .02206      .17712
V40             .17012      .50635      .14412      .21248      .10569    -.05580      .20369      .09263      .03692     -.02027
V41             .08685      .12554      .52498      .10866      .09431    -.00760      .05596      .13093      .07668      .12979
V42             .05917      .48307      .10218      .19162      .06937      .11796    -.05464    -.07697      .06437      .10405
V43             .06193      .15242      .61633      .04434      .12101      .07617      .06303      .08469      .06374      .13537
V44             .05137      .08192    -.01025      .04516      .16419    -.06241      .15037    -.02388      .12097      .00119
V45             .05288      .54445      .15563      .11180      .12161      .07092    -.04941    -.06787      .04720      .15237
V46             .05971      .16570      .11126      .10238      .16496      .13472      .09628      .04475      .06105      .12912
V47             .01560      .13503      .05818      .08758      .10152      .10443      .01814      .05400    -.02395      .00568
V48             .04639      .15077      .06220      .07117      .27241      .05716      .07694      .05272      .05820      .16306
V49             .03560      .08085      .66093      .05566    -.03489    -.00630      .03805    -.02104    -.03538     -.06371
V50             .01564      .00531      .11077    -.02677      .01284      .03090      .02330    -.00121    -.02356      .07180
V51             .11590      .21445      .14137      .05586      .05610    -.02006      .06435    -.00271    -.01015      .12395
V55             .07036      .26121      .30538      .10327      .12295      .08066      .06429      .05270      .09803      .39037
V56             .09026      .10983      .53706      .05532      .05652      .11709      .07183      .03421    -.00526      .08560
V57             .03055    -.00030      .09753      .04051      .06036      .06865    -.00239      .02452      .06069      .07257
V58             .11100      .41235      .14565      .18066      .06909      .12572      .04055      .02831      .11905     -.07319
V59             .07488      .18557      .34116      .10805      .18609      .05033      .04542      .06216      .16442      .26763
V60             .06427      .01734      .20997    -.01264      .23851      .11141      .04701      .02629    -.02317      .38758
V61             .15633      .11801      .12653      .02838      .69451      .23776      .12200      .07781      .01552      .10444
V62             .03886      .11452      .26424      .04076      .18434      .04693    -.09070      .02827      .13537      .20103
V63             .02770      .11729      .40614      .11656      .14095      .17067    -.03001      .08836      .03111      .27718
V64             .76994      .02049      .05925      .10867      .10645      .06446      .01918      .03294      .02421      .02156
V65             .03025      .11591      .22933      .06363      .13929      .10952      .03351      .01637      .00623      .60734
V66             .17542      .12897      .11251      .03734      .71911      .24645      .09605      .05276      .04614      .11334
V77             .11856      .30211      .17835      .07313      .03930      .18314      .17836      .02059      .15421      .02022
V78             .12093      .05689      .15544      .03445      .06312      .41201      .02283      .15577      .03453      .09497
V79             .08039      .05145      .00987      .05452      .00778      .19326      .12968      .10242      .55151     -.05036
V80             .11404      .29339      .13632      .33055      .07591      .09334      .15900      .06536      .27243      .16041
V81             .08364      .02991      .09376      .04215      .01494      .02150      .02628      .42561      .03824     -.03183
V82             .09655      .09710    -.02002      .00040      .06741      .46595    -.00459      .10681      .08766      .04917
V83             .73805      .02874      .02071      .08272      .10699      .13805    -.01427      .06257      .01909      .01039
V84             .07209      .02443      .03590    -.03029      .05648      .55685      .08918      .04535      .08697     -.01005
V85             .00139      .00939      .05774      .05831      .00987      .16823      .04618      .21406      .10947      .00499
V86             .15087      .05142      .05090      .06506      .23604      .45045      .04639      .05556      .06904      .04345
V87             .11992      .46702      .03602      .14590      .09421      .16811      .14598    -.01682      .24003      .03574
V88             .71521      .09193      .09726      .07136      .06217      .07099      .02491      .02016      .10166      .04124
V89             .05233      .05135      .03510      .05764      .03635      .11457      .05573      .06349      .29312      .10173
V90             .12048      .13819      .11512      .13991      .05460      .30416      .04833    -.01297      .16292      .10970
V91             .06817      .22440      .13899      .30232      .06112      .19433      .15090      .00635      .27894      .01921
V92             .09803      .07379      .00609      .16530      .03615      .09920      .09541      .10231      .57501      .10009
V93             .45905      .09761    -.01124      .07747      .05269      .24556    -.01190      .08895      .01993     -.00334
V7              .07433      .17630      .03870      .28041      .14391      .07898      .55470    -.03612      .11068      .01539
V67             .08302      .14660      .06919      .68203      .01045    -.03520      .20165      .01824      .05486      .05125
V72             .11126      .15991      .03155      .51745      .11174      .10729      .03623      .02148      .08721      .12038
V73             .10946      .18102      .09579      .61059    -.02142    -.04731      .11870    -.00790    -.00345     -.02830
V110            .07934      .12798      .13039      .36240    -.00835      .05622      .12400    -.06317      .14969     -.00299
V113            .08776      .16538      .11080      .26553      .15716      .07065      .55374    -.03896      .15832     -.01761
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Blacks

	FACTOR 11	FACTOR 12	FACTOR 13	FACTOR 14	FACTOR 15
V25	.10591	.11316	-.02516	.18181	.07272
V26	.03829	-.03640	.01934	.08163	-.01274
V27	.12546	-.03960	.04931	-.07570	.05541
V28	.02864	.23394	-.07381	.03466	.12638
V29	.00216	.11953	.00947	.06980	.02887
V30	.07965	-.01618	.06419	.08720	.13163
V31	.04851	.00631	-.04293	-.04549	.01648
V32	.00030	.01640	-.01766	.01690	.13992
V33	-.01355	.02085	.06621	-.02152	-.04360
V34	.10133	.02760	-.04982	.01349	.37339
V35	.03960	-.00946	-.09424	.05051	.12620
V36	.10851	.09131	.09332	-.18361	.08553
V37	.04097	-.07980	.12538	.01891	-.01076
V38	.22236	-.01936	.16008	-.16070	-.10331
V39	.13453	.02053	-.03866	.10044	-.02687
V40	.00627	.05127	.10434	.08242	.23953
V41	.04214	-.06358	-.01338	.08038	.12851
V42	.06833	.03818	-.08608	-.10280	-.01487
V43	.03093	-.04669	.03466	-.03624	-.09806
V44	.17364	-.05454	.12041	.25223	.02608
V45	.04968	.03171	-.05904	-.04622	-.09112
V46	.14209	.03693	.10593	.23784	.04528
V47	.26943	-.01866	.14528	.24957	.12049
V48	.11190	-.05558	.33258	.03007	.06162
V49	.09499	.04951	.07439	.01056	.00354
V50	.16138	-.01690	.43174	.04507	-.03302
V51	.53922	-.00837	.13654	.01006	-.10640
V55	.12623	.03989	.16496	.06627	-.03429
V56	.04330	.12709	.06426	.06419	-.01550
V57	.58731	.06251	.08107	.02621	.07780
V58	.03605	.07112	.09745	.11171	.21787
V59	.04346	.07417	.00245	.11283	-.02584
V60	.09139	-.02965	.40353	.03624	.05517
V61	.10315	.05286	.06262	.06971	.00792
V62	.03000	.04604	.10213	-.21989	.11036
V63	.02739	.02859	.09230	.01901	.18571
V64	.07894	.02756	.02175	.00276	.03372
V65	.13652	.04227	.16736	-.01273	-.02793
V66	.06433	.06076	.00038	.05770	.08073
V77	-.12466	.07820	.12400	.17645	-.03298
V78	.00942	.02460	.03135	.00875	.04606
V79	.00224	.08345	.06731	.00319	.01902
V80	-.02876	.02731	.09645	.27942	-.03402
V81	-.00486	.40609	.05689	.04086	-.02761
V82	.04813	.02111	.08690	-.00664	.01184
V83	.04647	.01635	.07725	.00509	-.07551
V84	.02583	.13176	-.09661	-.00724	.00035
V85	.01335	.56888	-.00741	-.07302	.01194
V86	-.02608	.04463	.06268	.04043	-.04402
V87	-.01773	.09771	.08995	.26519	.00017
V88	.04787	.07842	.04073	.04465	-.02958
V89	.05586	.39767	-.11259	.04092	.01355
V90	.07801	.12555	-.02560	.14026	.11229
V91	-.03503	.16852	.05246	.12803	.03180
V92	.06949	.13787	-.06691	.04383	.05494
V93	.04533	-.00346	.12376	-.02693	-.09033
V7	.01316	.03597	.04024	.02296	.04507
V67	.05278	.03063	-.03752	-.01430	.04519
V72	.04933	-.04886	.01003	.07193	-.00672
V75	.05425	.02808	.06843	-.03080	-.01296
V110	.00325	.13674	-.01052	.08330	.14683
V113	.00365	.05411	.10984	-.00708	.00972

APPENDIX 7

DETAILED RESULTS OF FACTOR ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC AND GLOBAL LIFE SATISFACTION INDICATORS

Table: Results of factor analysis of quality of life components : items with substantial loadings on varimax rotation of factors : all four race groups separately

Varimax rotated factor solutions for white (n=834), Indian (n=1316), and coloured (n=970) samples. (See Appendix 6 for the factor solution for the black sample).

Notes:
Specific satisfactions : items v25 to v 93
Global indicators of life satisfaction : item v7 to v113 at the bottom of the list overleaf.
See Appendix 1 for description of items

RESULTS OF FACTOR ANALYSIS OF QUALITY OF LIFE COMPONENTS: ITEMS WITH SUBSTANTIAL LOADINGS ON VARIMAX ROTATION OF FACTORS : ALL FOUR RACE GROUPS SEPARATELY

* Loading of less than 0,20

	Whites			Indians			Coloureds				Blacks		
Overall well-being	F2			F2			F3	F9			F4	F7	
(7) Overall life satisfaction	0,49			0,47			0,23	0,54			0,28	0,55	
(113) Global happiness	0,65			0,47			0,37	0,40			0,26	0,55	
(80) Peace of mind	0,42			0,28			0,26	*			0,33	*	
(91) Fun in life	0,50			0,36			0,42	*			0,30	*	
(67) Happy vs miserable life	0,49			0,58			0,51	0,24			0,68	0,20	
(72) Rewarding vs frustrating life	0,48			0,58			0,57	*			0,51	*	
(75) Life getting better vs worse	0,42			0,48			0,47	*			0,61	*	
(110) Life very good	0,44			0,40			0,32	0,28			0,36	*	
(25) Health	*			0,34			*	0,25			*	0,45	
Occupation	F1			F1			F1				F1		
(88) Independence at work	0,78			0,78			0,83				0,71		
(83) Respect from superiors	0,71			0,80			0,83				0,73		
(64) Manner treated at work	0,75			0,76			0,74				0,77		
(93) Trust in co-workers	0,68			0,71			0,69				0,45		
(32) Job security	0,62			0,62			0,57				0,56		
(35) Progress in work	0,62			0,66			0,63				0,50		
(39) Job availability	0,20			0,22			0,25				0,25		
Material resources and financial security	F3	F12		F5	F14		F5				F2		
(40) Ability to provide for family	0,45	*		0,43	*		0,40				0,50		
(42) Family income in case of illness or death	0,40	0,34		0,45	*		0,64				0,48		
(45) Old age income	0,45	0,22		0,70	*		0,58				0,54		
(87) Ability to reach goals	*	*		*	*		0,20				0,46		
(58) Personal possessions	*	*		*	*		*				0,41		
(26) Opportunities for further education	0,36	*		*	0,25		0,20				0,40		
(30) Education costs	0,31	*		*	0,42		*				0,39		
(38) Food prices	0,49			*	*		*				0,31		
(39) Job availability	0,40	*		*	0,21		0,22				0,23		
(27) Wages	0,36	*		0,27	0,24		0,34				0,33		
Social integration and self-concept	F5	F10		F8	F9		F10	F12	F16		F6	F9	
(86) Community respect	0,25	*		*	0,53		0,39	*	*		0,45	*	
(84) Peer group adjustment	*	0,23		0,23	0,28		0,44	*	*		0,58	*	
(82) Closeness/loyalty of friends	*	0,35		*	0,43		0,38	*	*		0,46	*	
(78) Trust in people	*	*		*	0,44		0,40	*	*		0,41	*	
(90) Spare time activities	0,40	*		*	0,29		*	*	*		0,30	*	
(79) Self-confidence	0,52	*		0,61	*		*	0,42	*		*	0,55	
(92) Yourself as a person	0,46	*		0,51	*		0,27	0,26	0,43		*	0,55	
(87) Ability to reach goals	0,39	*		0,33	*		*	0,24	*		*	0,24	
(80) Peace of mind	0,27	*		0,42	*		0,20	0,42	*		*	0,27	
(91) Fun in life	0,28	*		0,26	*		*	*	0,24		*	0,27	
Civic privileges and community services a)	F9	F13	F14	F6	F10	F15	F2 a)	F11	F13	F15	F14	F13	F10
(48) Government/municipal services	*	*	0,22	0,23	0,68	*	0,29	0,24	0,22	0,49	*	0,38	*
(50) Roads	*	*	0,40	0,25	0,37	*	*	0,22	*	0,27	*	0,43	*
(60) Police services	0,50	*	*	0,62	*	*	0,34	*	0,70	*	*	0,40	0,38
(65) Safety from crime	0,48	*	*	0,59	*	*	0,42	*	0,49	*	*	*	0,60
(47) Access to services	*	0,54	*	*	0,50	*	*	0,45	*	*	0,25	*	*
(44) Water	*	*	*	*	*	0,33	*	0,41	*	*	0,25	*	*
(46) Health services	*	*	*	*	0,22	0,45	*	0,31	*	*	0,25	*	*
(62) Voting rights b)	*	*	*	0,38	*	*	0,38	*	*	*	0,22	*	0,20
(55) Freedom of movement	*	*	*	0,25	*	*	0,53	*	*	*	*	*	0,39
(59) Choice of where to live	*	*	*	0,24	0,20	*	0,56	*	*	*	*	*	0,26
(53) Security of tenure	0,22	*	*	0,34	*	*	0,52	*	*	*	*	*	0,27
(51) Transport costs	*	*	*	*	0,23	*	0,47	0,29	*	*	*	*	*
Race Relations	F8			F11			F8				F5		
(61) Respect shown by other races	0,60			0,57			0,76				0,69		
(66) Race relations	0,67			0,62			0,61				0,71		
(37) Life in comparison to other races b)	*			0,47			0,39				0,46		
(62) Voting rights b)	0,30			*			0,26				*		
Housing	F6			F3			F6				F3		
(41) Your dwelling	0,53			0,61			0,66				0,52		
(43) Availability of housing	*			0,52			0,34				0,61		
(48) Size of house	0,50			0,68			0,67				0,66		
(56) Privacy in home	0,34			0,43			0,52				0,53		
(59) Choice of where to live	0,39			0,57			0,27				0,34		
Family	F7			F4			F7				F8		
(29) Respect from children	0,72			0,81			0,81				0,58		
(33) Parent role	0,62			0,84			0,76				0,64		
Intimate relations	F4			F7			F4				F12		
(81) Safety and security of marriage	0,73			0,73			0,72				0,40		
(85) Closest relationship with a woman/man	0,63			0,41			0,72				0,56		
(89) Sex life	0,75			0,76			0,80				0,39		
Transport				F12							F11		
(51) Transport costs	No comparable factor/s (c/f F3,13,14)			0,54			No comparable factor/s (cf F2,11)				0,53		
(57) Transport				0,43							0,58		
Food				F13							F15		
(34) Food	No comparable factor/s (c/f F12)			0,53			No comparable factor/s (cf F9)				0,37		

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a) For coloureds this includes a factor of residential rights and privileges (see text)

b) As one would expect "voting rights" is not a consistent element across race groups in this analysis, and the same applies to the item "life in comparison to other races"

Whites

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6	FACTOR 7	FACTOR 8	FACTOR 9	FACTOR 10
V25	.10527	.08956	.11245	.02448	.05125	.00760	.06325	.05022	.00984	.04241
V26	.12568	-.03233	.36945	.06655	.19262	.03790	-.24615	.08423	-.09249	.05562
V27	.20911	.07771	.36696	-.04068	.06480	.09834	-.01117	.07300	-.03294	.19223
V28	.06356	.21112	-.07236	.17978	.03425	.10347	.16519	-.00608	.02809	.04620
V29	-.03994	-.02230	.06803	.05786	.01061	.00097	.72310	-.00300	.01561	.01340
V30	.03809	.07059	.31484	.12185	-.10134	.03930	.12007	.03020	.08753	.03838
V31	-.06441	.13925	.05560	.02799	.16413	.04852	.07028	-.06596	.04618	.07910
V32	.62322	.13535	.15363	-.02294	.04177	-.03636	-.10063	.00039	-.03286	-.00035
V33	-.04458	-.00303	.06268	.08170	.14799	.07879	.62638	-.02050	.04058	.02383
V34	-.00324	.21368	-.01178	.05296	.09953	.03696	.08563	.02118	.07517	.04089
V35	.62110	.05624	.10647	.07244	.02482	-.03378	-.04936	-.01452	-.06212	-.00316
V36	.09755	.00627	.32259	.02713	-.05005	.08560	.05761	-.03959	.03944	-.09055
V37	-.03205	.16149	.01821	-.00236	-.02558	.10274	.07848	.18607	-.00485	.02672
V38	-.04179	-.00219	.49065	.03723	.09403	-.05070	-.02062	.06638	.11830	-.10703
V39	.20452	.12792	.40911	.02644	.06763	.01608	-.07581	.03726	.00903	.00129
V40	.16984	.13872	.45330	.19424	.05245	.15537	.12805	-.01099	.02655	.10962
V41	-.03153	.12457	.20747	.00620	.08533	.53099	.07155	.04409	-.06057	-.02151
V42	.11037	.07187	.40010	.13103	.07223	.04116	.02012	-.01818	.11531	.03618
V43	-.04468	.03618	.43139	-.04814	-.02198	.11110	.03118	.03692	.03185	-.01396
V44	-.03326	.02209	-.02201	.00755	.05169	-.02720	.00930	-.03232	.10611	.20568
V45	.06820	.12923	.45406	.01714	-.00325	.08593	-.05780	-.01060	.01204	.09569
V46	.01603	.11818	.12155	.01498	-.03871	.03929	.01949	.13088	.07672	.02327
V47	.03812	.05163	.10620	-.00330	.02712	.02927	-.04875	.01035	.08322	.00990
V48	-.03042	.01339	.17897	.04502	.04194	.06931	-.01631	.15509	.07298	-.00766
V49	-.05300	-.03255	.05016	.01061	.06179	.50256	.01885	.06548	.04107	-.03257
V50	.01337	.01164	.09382	-.01340	-.00930	.08456	-.02712	.02395	.06558	.04491
V51	.04612	.05936	.37780	-.08640	.09823	.09334	.06867	.03026	.15901	-.00300
V55	.01220	.10039	.03646	-.02837	.07278	.07096	.01814	.07579	.02353	.01713
V56	-.02702	.11188	.02596	.09099	.07208	.34123	.03119	-.07355	.07106	.06791
V57	.06553	.05674	.11872	.03332	.03906	.10005	.01651	.04145	-.01113	-.00477
V58	.00843	.16982	.16105	.03172	.04884	.29886	-.04338	.16137	.03236	-.01537
V59	.00919	.19870	.07696	-.04084	.02481	.39486	.04376	.02590	.04237	.25866
V60	-.08157	.03505	.07062	-.02115	-.00368	.02287	.03436	.02372	.50725	.11969
V61	.00068	.02097	.07433	-.01715	.02652	.03723	-.05204	.60241	.05682	.02360
V62	.04301	.09107	-.01751	.02463	.05951	.05424	.01326	.30285	.16623	-.05649
V63	.05301	.09048	.23032	.05450	-.03997	.32159	-.00975	.13094	.22746	.05640
V64	.75752	.09903	.02755	.04289	-.01683	-.04489	-.01937	.01866	-.02437	.01169
V65	.04334	.06317	.15668	-.00174	.02492	.05603	.02185	.11410	.48420	-.02115
V66	-.00171	.06238	.06130	-.05214	-.00371	.05745	.01804	.67081	.00476	.03874
V77	.04768	.31960	.29922	-.03229	.14656	-.01817	-.09426	.09565	.17699	-.04423
V78	.03703	.05169	.11319	.07376	.08106	.32485	-.05564	.06251	.12632	.17854
V79	.13287	.14021	-.01152	.04603	.52496	.01469	.05979	.05624	.00286	.03083
V80	.07021	.42284	.09349	.02358	.26771	.00972	.04377	.03573	.04071	-.03345
V81	.05118	.16169	.11039	.73901	-.00974	-.00633	.16433	-.00478	.02247	.03382
V82	.03112	.17166	.01070	.01175	.14003	.09110	.00770	.05387	.03225	.55071
V83	.71714	.05338	.02605	.01432	.12391	.03463	.00983	.02533	.01592	-.01466
V84	.05773	.27413	.00888	.09534	.07433	-.00382	.05833	-.02649	.00042	.23295
V85	.06536	.16333	-.05603	.63334	.10936	.06618	-.06899	-.01980	-.03122	-.03679
V86	.02936	.10231	.01305	.07586	.25039	.06587	.09801	.04378	-.01414	.18930
V87	.14164	.24690	.12900	.09487	.39094	.02538	-.02621	.00504	-.35466	.13977
V88	.78616	.01152	.07803	.06752	.09171	-.00749	.03659	.01078	-.00594	-.01500
V89	.14423	.16294	.08953	.78426	.06306	.00790	.05603	-.05076	-.02857	.03669
V90	.00461	.26113	.04119	.02118	.40532	.12971	.01091	-.02761	.02169	.03960
V91	.10006	.50820	-.03684	.13470	.28183	.12676	-.00467	-.01361	.04974	.06145
V92	.05749	.15711	.05072	.01542	.46342	.05566	.04251	.04237	.04543	.06937
V93	.68531	.06379	.07705	.10431	.01221	.02049	.00827	-.01017	.06642	.05378
V7	.03216	.49259	.31969	.02960	.09064	.12048	-.05032	.10490	-.04792	-.02971
V67	.08855	.49099	.08564	.13216	.15688	.04611	-.02928	.09418	-.02917	.09779
V72	.07854	.48389	.16240	.04122	.14443	.02318	.01838	.01064	.03446	.06865
V75	.11108	.42804	.08101	.13323	.06101	.04135	-.02642	.05848	.05746	.01999
V110	-.00442	.44905	-.16984	-.01122	-.00826	.02724	-.00568	.01119	.05150	.17069
V113	.03747	.65923	.04047	.10034	-.00559	.04509	.04525	.01175	.05038	.00818

Whites

	FACTOR 11	FACTOR 12	FACTOR 13	FACTOR 14	FACTOR 15	FACTOR 16	FACTOR 17	FACTOR 18
V25	.07378	.03744	.04426	-.02270	.35085	.00934	.03085	-.00609
V26	-.13472	.01726	.00991	-.13515	.05205	-.06991	-.05264	.01726
V27	-.01769	-.00292	.11039	.08928	.05775	.00400	.01547	.05606
V28	-.05093	.40246	.17912	-.02199	.07793	-.06197	.01258	-.03203
V29	-.08113	.05586	-.01077	.00742	.07170	.10002	.05268	-.01451
V30	-.05655	-.00751	-.01714	.00245	-.01911	.05961	.01866	-.06595
V31	-.03528	.03627	.02117	-.06997	-.00475	.27946	.05943	.06528
V32	.03453	.01836	-.05310	.04256	.20375	.05589	-.05715	.07109
V33	.16377	.07094	-.04045	-.05680	-.00105	-.07905	-.02707	.10414
V34	.12981	.31246	.00860	.07700	-.01134	.08353	-.03833	-.07351
V35	-.06366	.03494	.05822	.06275	.09433	.12249	-.05566	.00252
V36	.05343	-.03740	-.01639	.08290	.04049	.10064	.05238	-.09447
V37	-.00195	-.03634	-.07363	.00419	.00500	.02247	.14111	.34010
V38	-.07635	-.16076	.06054	.05998	.00417	-.12296	-.02694	.09360
V39	-.02045	-.02141	-.03746	.11516	.10282	.05974	-.19345	.02484
V40	.08918	.05718	.01236	-.03599	-.00950	.10689	.03102	.30687
V41	-.04916	.00268	.04641	.05757	-.05743	.09042	.06847	.06463
V42	.07034	.34001	-.01204	-.07843	.09572	.03221	.04429	.20720
V43	.07867	.00693	.07229	.04634	.03722	.02864	.03195	-.11640
V44	.06656	.11348	-.01550	.05483	-.05203	.01680	-.01848	.06204
V45	.23491	.22310	-.02175	.05863	.00375	.03986	.09297	.09987
V46	.41379	.06826	.06475	.11458	.09731	.02375	.02324	.02107
V47	.06961	.04919	.53976	.09693	.04909	.03268	.05773	-.04007
V48	.19921	.06570	.07614	.22622	-.06202	-.09373	.21504	.05813
V49	.02422	.13812	-.01925	.13443	-.05172	-.04482	.07507	.05506
V50	.02064	-.00984	.01248	.40127	-.02298	-.02161	.00937	-.03967
V51	.11284	-.05142	.12851	.12762	-.03532	-.12704	.07314	.04483
V55	.05039	-.02615	.04272	.00235	.11897	.03059	.32383	.09078
V56	.11856	-.04053	.12353	-.10739	.29287	-.06309	.16012	.16503
V57	.06892	.06412	.20742	.30725	.01756	.00436	-.03708	.08117
V58	.10600	.01076	.21553	-.01311	-.03204	.23437	-.11215	-.05952
V59	-.00360	-.06220	.02573	.15059	.13232	.05570	-.11751	-.01470
V60	.04053	.01988	.02533	.06237	-.05885	.02704	.00347	.03414
V61	.07463	.01754	.00387	.02399	.05517	-.05417	-.00241	.00308
V62	.11899	-.02512	.06203	-.02894	.04548	.14057	-.00216	.07463
V63	.17237	-.06896	.15256	-.08169	.09905	.17101	-.06047	-.03376
V64	.06613	.00096	-.03660	.05535	.01816	-.11791	-.09306	.03297
V65	.00509	.06027	.05249	.03207	.10179	.00117	.03664	-.03700
V66	-.01339	-.00394	-.01322	.06742	-.03101	-.02030	.08460	.03849
V77	.15481	.07781	.00643	-.00364	.12906	-.02544	.10737	-.05705
V78	.13347	.04515	-.09884	.05497	.20896	-.04096	.03797	-.06134
V79	.04470	.10254	-.04765	.04854	-.01284	.13691	.02266	-.08594
V80	.08662	.08651	-.13111	.03832	.11803	.24123	.26838	-.06987
V81	-.02292	.05906	-.09236	-.01476	-.02444	.08494	-.02156	.01635
V82	.03881	-.01816	.00712	-.00191	.08938	.03440	.03137	.00311
V83	.02861	.04499	.10484	-.07265	-.03331	-.10880	-.04271	-.00736
V84	.01119	.04929	.18653	-.02149	.02731	-.05196	.19747	-.10754
V85	.07923	.22764	.01066	.04644	.06335	.01197	-.04740	-.02224
V86	.36924	.00930	.07081	-.02921	.06829	-.01998	.09720	-.03032
V87	.00762	.06039	.12156	-.11832	-.04869	.02647	.11459	-.10468
V88	.07341	-.03654	.00532	-.07134	-.07704	.01843	.10985	-.03926
V89	.03105	-.07977	.11716	.01658	.02912	-.05933	.05331	.03513
V90	.04795	-.01475	.03863	-.03470	.02900	-.11765	.02808	-.02101
V91	.05296	-.01405	.03576	.05853	.15631	-.02262	-.04613	.04041
V92	-.02294	-.00289	.02398	.07145	.10094	.07043	.00997	.19577
V93	-.07747	.00964	.00058	.04670	-.00456	.00813	.17764	-.05829
V7	-.07103	.10734	.04881	-.01442	.18213	.11289	.08975	.03649
V67	-.02525	.00387	-.03276	.06351	.02605	.00833	.03945	.02604
V72	.03161	.05576	-.03768	-.00999	.01309	-.03226	.06990	.10134
V75	.05141	-.00102	.02630	-.03857	-.07358	.04937	-.00957	-.05686
V110	.15183	.18615	.07751	.09881	-.04762	.21494	-.08610	.14061
V113	.07620	.06382	.10848	.06289	.04760	.06601	.01335	.09689

IH 1

Indians

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6	FACTOR 7	FACTOR 8	FACTOR 9	FACTOR 10
V25	.06251	.34770	-.01118	.06513	.11312	-.07450	.02510	.02406	.01337	-.02556
V26	.19772	.16459	.09436	-.00170	.09463	.07564	.00883	.08331	.04276	-.05157
V27	.22281	.13969	.08828	-.00210	.27211	-.02057	-.01593	.01105	-.05490	.04779
V28	-.00530	.29300	.14583	.16337	.01897	-.02198	.09311	.07495	.01857	-.12200
V29	-.03352	-.00840	.05807	.81513	.02824	.02576	.18523	.01297	-.00053	.00315
V30	.03327	.05532	.12817	.08247	.07153	.07604	.08403	.05084	.09053	-.01652
V31	.03765	-.00277	-.01022	.07390	-.05215	.03723	.03575	.10511	.04013	.15446
V32	.62310	.08948	.00395	.03790	.15171	-.00257	.03540	.03470	-.08551	.00712
V33	-.00523	-.02009	.00192	.84940	.07300	.08111	.18836	.01588	.03335	-.00663
V34	.03564	.09633	.02612	.03474	.09568	.03072	.00326	.09312	.06405	-.01934
V35	.66151	.08156	-.01500	.00586	.14213	.00378	.00794	.13819	-.05413	-.00221
V36	.10509	.11107	.09080	.02712	.13498	.02511	.00191	.04951	.05999	-.00326
V37	-.00167	.13433	.09642	.01398	.03033	.12027	-.03213	-.00022	.04247	-.00734
V38	.07048	.07630	.09455	-.02028	.11666	.09556	.02394	-.01825	-.10232	.06139
V39	.22493	.05507	.12251	-.01020	.13291	.05832	-.00725	-.04148	-.07802	.20454
V40	.15482	.27759	.07726	.14972	.43130	.03859	.08867	.07470	-.03167	.02131
V41	.04570	.11229	.61298	-.07272	.09168	.05171	-.05690	-.01135	.07263	.02611
V42	.10627	.19736	.05604	.05860	.59782	.03538	-.00628	.03816	.06124	-.10106
V43	.03126	.03457	.52555	-.00333	.06615	.23846	.00162	-.03998	.05252	.18244
V44	-.00402	.03321	.11488	.03174	.10177	.02734	.03523	.10551	.09159	.14603
V45	.12179	.11888	.04308	-.00703	.70297	.07449	.05260	.03432	.07583	-.03046
V46	.05505	.11483	.06617	-.06497	.14102	.01999	.08018	.11766	.13526	.22276
V47	-.01299	.05167	.18103	-.04391	-.05654	.09164	-.07307	.02241	.03757	.50844
V48	.04246	.02554	.13871	.02400	-.02250	.23052	.00147	.07014	.09297	.65258
V49	-.01371	.01170	.68573	.02121	-.00045	-.01008	-.04280	.03555	-.02116	.16995
V50	-.03098	.12750	.24303	.02261	-.03273	.25946	-.00489	-.00860	-.07132	.37305
V51	.01366	.12310	.15108	-.04426	.09933	.17176	.01502	.02371	.01111	.23279
V55	.00125	.22443	.10874	-.03989	.17985	.25151	.02231	.04152	.08725	.09474
V56	-.00244	.08302	.43022	.07657	.04675	.06411	.02465	.09241	.08103	-.02164
V57	.03580	.08884	.15855	-.02024	.14906	.00527	-.02036	.08045	.21105	.02153
V58	.05857	.15729	.11889	.06825	.24280	-.05510	.02669	.11673	.15432	.04262
V59	.05337	.07387	.57776	.02053	-.00695	.24212	.00191	-.02531	.07110	.20733
V60	-.02958	.05374	.10362	.01610	.00846	.62908	.00716	-.00249	.02949	.17467
V61	.02007	.04411	.10836	.10537	.05965	.20242	-.07783	.07793	.17130	.05803
V62	-.00768	.00741	.07570	.04539	.04713	.38765	-.08596	.06349	.03032	.08259
V63	.05842	.04220	.28950	.07723	.07929	.34319	-.02266	.09626	.13500	.00373
V64	.76548	.05660	.01284	-.01346	.05352	.05198	.00159	-.00283	.05177	.00420
V65	.05976	.02745	.13926	.01406	.03096	.59444	.03796	.03793	.01853	.10105
V66	.04670	.07385	.08757	-.05663	.07761	.10855	.10671	.09609	.09846	.03468
V77	.03851	.32450	.03021	-.02391	.29534	.13537	.06073	.10795	.03562	.01710
V78	.05685	.12787	.19368	-.00197	.00499	.04974	-.00299	.08331	.44586	.00232
V79	.06101	.08011	.00471	.06568	.07006	.04578	.05377	.61037	.15650	.05348
V80	.06246	.28922	.14481	.00970	.04751	.11193	.01633	.52302	.06568	-.05429
V81	.01462	.13578	.00626	.37202	.05064	-.01578	.73655	.06861	-.00095	.02009
V82	.02633	.10655	.00189	-.04448	-.01532	.02058	.08289	.11837	.43752	.04984
V83	.80177	.03065	.03825	-.02016	.02884	.02417	.01319	.01739	.07672	.01866
V84	.07772	.00662	.00948	-.02098	.04495	-.02399	.05715	.23917	.26717	-.01614
V85	.00342	.03797	-.05718	.01164	.03133	.01592	.41101	.15666	.28513	-.01896
V86	.02608	.05026	.10096	.12373	.07235	.08138	.01196	.04310	.53067	.05741
V87	.18189	.16947	.05341	-.03924	.13139	-.00355	.02860	.33396	.19796	.01175
V88	.78838	.05939	-.01371	-.04263	.02966	-.00265	.04025	.09225	.03605	.06159
V89	.03200	.12592	-.04277	.14449	.03631	-.03655	.76214	.06450	.05354	-.05250
V90	.04780	.13649	.07046	-.07499	.10911	.01838	.09323	.14048	.29398	-.03285
V91	.10967	.36318	.09096	-.02841	.07383	.06569	.16713	.25009	.17710	-.01529
V92	.03298	.18926	-.02384	-.00958	.01974	.01704	.12221	.51263	.08385	.06439
V93	.71572	.04533	.04993	-.03797	-.01535	.00872	.02474	.05091	.15225	-.04279
V7	.07857	.47139	.10111	-.02072	.00204	.02012	-.01981	.10866	-.03952	.03858
V67	.03010	.57969	.02298	-.04537	.02656	-.01038	.07627	.07210	.10981	-.01230
V72	.03112	.57955	.12227	.03229	.13511	.08912	.08040	.06376	.07246	.09858
V75	.08746	.48739	.03406	-.04408	.13915	.11425	.01756	.04915	.02525	.17034
V110	.02992	.40454	.06112	-.01443	.11058	-.02368	.05025	.09211	.12497	-.02593
V113	.08443	.47041	.01198	.03935	.07033	.09032	.03102	.14352	.12197	.04724

Indians

	FACTOR 11	FACTOR 12	FACTOR 13	FACTOR 14	FACTOR 15	FACTOR 16
V25	-.01253	.00842	-.01725	.07710	.23134	.03654
V26	.11490	.04229	.06610	.25363	.03562	-.03058
V27	-.01221	.15801	.10445	.24181	.07772	.00950
V28	-.30038	-.00306	.04417	.04546	.30893	.14527
V29	.02360	-.04124	-.05364	.06955	.02707	-.00325
V30	.07512	.12274	.00153	.42619	.04942	.02910
V31	.19648	.02611	.13683	.03637	.06555	-.00184
V32	-.01377	.09072	.07468	.13479	.09050	.01229
V33	.03362	-.00847	.14293	.00187	.01135	-.02261
V34	.31649	-.01038	.53926	.02364	.04139	-.02225
V35	.00892	.04497	.27144	.11077	-.00620	-.00163
V36	.02146	.33344	.20956	.18649	.09646	.02347
V37	.47554	.12195	.15243	.15610	.07412	.01055
V38	.05268	.23297	.03928	.16579	-.09430	.04031
V39	.11520	.14667	.12664	.21368	-.12173	.08865
V40	-.01912	.04165	.08792	.14901	.13027	.11470
V41	-.01111	.08611	.06011	.07921	.13003	-.02591
V42	.04516	.16687	.13079	.04458	.05066	.01467
V43	.04293	.03614	-.04312	.23963	-.04654	.05366
V44	.10033	.04625	.03349	-.02573	.33303	-.02477
V45	.11340	.14256	.00264	.02653	.10032	.01057
V46	.12359	.09626	.12309	.07796	.45416	-.01616
V47	-.06576	.11952	.01623	-.07093	.07729	-.03870
V48	.03562	.03953	-.01258	.07922	.11991	.05709
V49	.09064	.18788	-.00767	-.02526	-.00902	-.01552
V50	.16724	.00815	-.10312	-.05347	-.02073	.06735
V51	.01018	.54017	-.13957	.06990	-.00006	.02254
V55	.03537	-.02530	-.04772	.08615	.07349	.35414
V56	.06892	.00378	.06439	-.00472	.08150	.03198
V57	.07547	.43002	.02287	.00636	.13825	-.02833
V58	.01963	.04341	.29264	.03822	.12548	.11399
V59	.06599	.06786	.01589	.07561	-.01023	.06068
V60	.11033	.11712	.03278	-.01407	.01429	-.03554
V61	.57225	.02783	-.07706	.04690	.07675	.14799
V62	.05857	.03740	-.06241	.12288	-.05960	.18891
V63	.13482	.03337	-.00136	.15450	.08089	.07227
V64	.04439	.01464	.05894	-.04063	-.00060	-.02606
V65	.11785	.01696	.08476	.00971	.01371	-.04950
V66	.62946	-.04685	-.01904	-.00581	.01984	-.03284
V77	.02330	-.05295	.11305	.23864	-.10438	.17614
V78	.10722	-.03553	-.02150	.19869	.08621	.07824
V79	.06040	.02334	.07435	.05207	.07097	-.02307
V80	-.01920	-.04249	.02072	.15008	.09776	-.08006
V81	-.03362	.02925	-.02162	.05132	.09662	.02133
V82	.02028	.02685	.03367	.03073	.01982	-.04043
V83	.00288	-.03783	-.12921	-.00408	.03813	-.00661
V84	.01914	.09753	.02971	-.12967	-.02209	.09372
V85	.12961	.02266	.03308	.02724	-.00561	-.08351
V86	.11241	.03676	.06522	-.01615	.11607	.03339
V87	.16178	.11244	.11985	-.00165	-.01958	.13360
V88	.00638	.01075	-.07738	.00989	.03435	.05423
V89	-.00139	-.02208	-.00106	.03156	.04580	.06612
V90	.15010	.18544	.17708	-.00603	-.08733	.27970
V91	.12029	.06482	.22831	-.00701	.04976	.23271
V92	.03488	.04210	.05550	-.00838	.08627	.09946
V93	.03714	.04006	.00804	.01567	-.07705	.01673
V7	.03295	.08801	.02053	.10980	.11521	.11068
V67	.09906	.06584	-.00702	.04035	.10033	-.01471
V72	.04627	-.05100	.10559	-.02509	-.08321	-.19098
V75	.00162	-.02601	.12411	.08546	-.05746	-.05933
V110	.03515	.17850	.00774	-.09757	-.03167	.05192
V113	.01119	.22465	.00457	.02222	.04299	.23304

Coloureds

VARIMAX ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX

	FACTOR 1	FACTOR 2	FACTOR 3	FACTOR 4	FACTOR 5	FACTOR 6	FACTOR 7	FACTOR 8	FACTOR 9	FACTOR 10
V25	.09049	.00650	.03495	.02293	.07530	-.00715	.07723	-.02019	.25604	.03391
V26	.14696	.05659	.10631	.03203	.26036	.00730	-.04791	.05587	.05706	-.08034
V27	.11461	.12928	.07172	-.06336	.34840	.05258	-.00783	.04058	.11351	-.00992
V28	.05549	.14719	.15382	.15519	-.02440	.10120	.13312	-.03547	.17110	.10211
V29	-.01200	-.01110	.04289	.19341	-.01910	.06461	.81322	.07267	.13466	.01232
V30	.11805	.13867	.11740	.04674	.15641	.02617	.20590	.07022	.10359	-.00821
V31	.01723	.02432	.06463	.03347	-.00453	.04689	.12353	.03467	.03916	.16020
V32	.57726	.02582	.07811	.02116	.17316	.00674	.04380	-.01595	.08433	-.04461
V33	-.04418	-.00520	-.04229	.22827	.05537	.01825	.76755	.04006	-.05277	.09400
V34	.02480	.07099	.14705	.02221	.05706	-.01335	.04608	.00630	.34548	.01178
V35	.63129	.02967	.05913	.01018	.07380	.02846	-.02271	.03654	.10450	-.05244
V36	.04000	.08736	.10921	-.02939	.20553	.20450	.11063	.03991	.06437	-.00707
V37	.06526	.27252	.05933	.02109	.23395	.09375	.05622	.39137	.10573	.07911
V38	.02576	.27105	.07340	-.01539	.19624	-.01169	-.01918	.05334	.05354	-.05266
V39	.25177	.27332	.11369	.06353	.22316	.02755	.03485	.11504	.01762	-.04114
V40	.11231	.14015	.15997	.10067	.40556	.11643	.13534	.09613	.17591	.04499
V41	.03144	.15584	.07549	-.05595	.21108	.65973	.05522	.05222	.13619	.10892
V42	.07843	.07582	.14155	.06441	.64873	.22672	.03838	.06915	.07952	.09457
V43	.01850	.36652	-.02942	.01683	.24213	.34178	-.02260	.07705	.03504	-.01908
V44	-.01128	-.00146	-.02566	.03200	.01355	.16696	-.03331	-.00331	.08949	-.04199
V45	.13500	.20894	.08826	.06326	.58184	.15855	-.00332	.04591	.10160	.02270
V46	.04380	.15574	-.08371	-.03401	.14622	.01497	-.01046	.03651	.15758	.13403
V47	-.02427	.15806	.07938	-.00437	.07275	.03510	.03230	.05806	-.04432	.07334
V48	-.02104	.29423	-.08656	-.03176	.11987	.12311	-.01096	.15184	.12312	.03909
V49	.04329	.16372	.12002	-.00374	.13128	.66993	.01128	.05555	-.01750	.02735
V50	-.03735	.16239	-.01597	-.01261	.03326	.19302	-.00769	.14026	.06947	.05728
V51	.11316	.47063	.08910	-.02642	-.00624	-.00209	.03684	-.03714	.08147	.05127
V55	-.03181	.53007	.11384	-.02737	.02293	.09857	-.00119	.15524	.05455	.12337
V56	.02315	.07603	.31594	.07465	.03450	.52837	.07438	.04644	.01971	.16458
V57	.08590	.34567	.12243	.05867	.07337	.01803	.02238	.02109	.11737	.12097
V58	.11397	.12003	.17183	.03336	.12999	.12659	.00201	.09090	.16241	.01151
V59	.00937	.56633	.02163	-.04273	.10336	.27917	-.01270	.10484	.02764	.06557
V60	.01182	.34857	.04528	-.01815	.03727	-.03472	.02733	.06447	.03907	-.02175
V61	.07791	.25306	.02647	.04460	.08796	.07938	.07039	.76217	.00433	.03491
V62	-.01845	.38596	-.00606	-.03606	.04237	.02270	.05291	.26260	.00842	-.05908
V63	.01008	.52241	.15549	.00136	.13372	.23569	-.00239	.13296	.02905	.11383
V64	.74086	.04729	.00960	.02123	.06836	-.00716	-.02793	.06378	.14541	.05091
V65	.02370	.62471	.04850	.04165	.06773	.02787	-.02343	.16207	.05257	.14203
V66	.13059	.16066	.09132	.07985	.03642	.04347	.02487	.61747	.04341	.17120
V77	.06227	.34673	.20978	.08656	.24293	.06958	-.02083	.14794	.17296	.19272
V78	-.04790	.15795	.06213	-.02467	.03122	.13486	.04435	.19102	.03106	.40162
V79	.07731	.02130	.29024	.05604	-.00074	-.00653	.00830	-.01008	-.00526	.11355
V80	.05224	.11525	.26742	.08195	.02752	.06225	-.03164	.00825	.19330	.20404
V81	.02874	.00736	.13705	.72076	.02819	.01136	.26161	.02322	.06509	-.00573
V82	.05356	.01412	.13146	.11313	.03197	.06757	.01785	.10558	.00646	.18215
V83	.53531	-.03305	.02652	.03389	.02335	.04497	-.02099	.02788	.01315	.06550
V84	.01761	.05102	.05414	.02677	-.01276	.01440	.00681	-.04082	.11119	.44165
V85	.00509	-.05955	.09028	.72260	.04533	.05672	.07629	.08297	.07274	.10403
V86	.09428	.10758	.26340	.06552	.04230	.06715	.11134	.13740	.00572	.39601
V87	.07765	.15446	.22282	.10695	.20915	.01463	.00206	-.00499	.00337	.19436
V88	.83340	.01515	.09957	.04020	.07007	.03195	.02278	.03310	-.00065	-.00122
V89	.05973	.02153	.05271	.80401	.05531	-.07163	.10505	.03507	.02075	.07498
V90	.09461	.13488	.29586	.01813	.04658	.03214	-.04711	.03430	-.03913	.12826
V91	.02823	.04429	.42911	.15052	.06433	.05998	-.00904	.05092	.16255	.08563
V92	.09284	.07682	.19291	.09788	.01923	.01419	.04102	.09758	.12786	.27235
V93	.07621	.04626	.02911	-.01172	.04584	.00836	.00109	.06319	-.01043	.10464
V7	.05578	.13665	.23265	.05953	.10048	.12850	-.02217	.10121	.34086	.11653
V67	.03797	.03683	.51592	.05317	.06625	.11151	-.00044	.04773	.24118	.03215
V72	.04669	.03802	.57477	.06317	.11200	.08783	.03377	.04463	.06321	.10073
V75	.09156	.17366	.47082	.04058	.08247	.10719	.00175	-.02526	.04594	.12074
V110	.01241	.03350	.32662	.04059	.13174	.04315	.06056	.03453	.29174	-.01616
V113	.04791	.17450	.37514	.17207	.12715	.03862	-.03265	.09112	.40133	.14676

Coloureds

	FACTOR 11	FACTOR 12	FACTOR 13	FACTOR 14	FACTOR 15	FACTOR 16	FACTOR 17
V25	.12034	.06129	-.00275	.02761	.04114	-.02660	-.03805
V26	.04581	.03660	.01192	.26040	.01799	-.05525	-.02763
V27	.21648	-.00136	-.00617	.09038	-.03172	.05510	.25687
V28	.15470	.09986	.03919	.32789	-.01959	-.07233	-.03500
V29	.00404	-.03289	-.03844	.08391	-.01762	.02023	-.05911
V30	.16721	.08255	-.00744	.14233	.09896	-.01363	-.05436
V31	.02808	-.05260	.07240	.32579	-.02247	.06380	.09609
V32	.00378	.00573	-.01765	.14215	.03039	.02351	.37761
V33	.00475	.00535	.04218	.03421	.00148	.00108	.08166
V34	.21788	.14252	.00446	.14302	-.05788	.08654	.07637
V35	-.01117	.02981	.02037	.12563	.00112	-.03829	.27837
V36	.27816	.12420	.01386	.02169	-.08154	.06734	-.00462
V37	.18843	.01642	-.00770	.09344	.00909	.00951	.00900
V38	.17274	-.01317	.10872	-.05530	-.01468	-.01189	.03685
V39	.06563	.05807	.00591	.08101	.06148	-.02717	.02886
V40	.15902	.15635	-.04180	.03705	.10980	-.06714	.19916
V41	.15402	.12351	-.06869	.05897	.05651	-.01623	-.05489
V42	.07812	.02688	.03629	-.01160	.06223	-.03755	-.04518
V43	.07184	.11953	.02208	.08640	-.03353	-.00125	-.02871
V44	.41457	-.02133	-.04684	.08891	.01137	.02947	-.01597
V45	.04579	-.08096	.11845	-.06817	.04366	.10848	-.00506
V46	.31820	.01359	.07340	.05454	.03349	-.02165	-.11992
V47	.45743	.00413	.02627	-.04475	.09488	-.01097	.07456
V48	.24102	.02194	.22097	-.07112	.49406	.00635	.00071
V49	.08135	-.04541	.08736	.00199	.04769	.04525	.05315
V50	.22133	-.06435	.06753	-.00516	.27527	.03524	.01491
V51	.29799	-.02589	.09131	-.25633	.13836	-.04756	.06974
V55	.14948	.01783	.04318	.07507	-.01281	.01175	-.05339
V56	.13947	-.03979	-.10817	.02750	.06765	-.06318	.02844
V57	.17420	-.01571	.05285	-.11287	.10869	-.09107	.01323
V58	.19176	.15144	.01829	.09928	-.00381	.00790	.00674
V59	.00187	.06262	.10852	.18200	-.02188	.06769	.02583
V60	.02235	.05910	.70273	.06877	.12680	-.01784	.02185
V61	.03827	-.03361	.05170	.03554	.07930	-.00940	.02290
V62	-.03201	.02151	.09702	.02623	.12131	.11366	.03319
V63	.03782	.10025	.11503	.09832	.10123	.03231	-.01807
V64	.05126	-.07355	.00523	-.04514	-.06290	.07995	-.05080
V65	.01976	.03642	.49631	.06014	.01759	.01369	-.04647
V66	.03377	.03615	.06615	-.01088	.02890	.03973	-.02133
V77	-.02602	.08861	.00308	.02845	.02924	-.05341	.11190
V78	.02794	.12670	.09506	.02135	-.00441	-.18800	.05168
V79	.04874	.42391	.05526	.00739	-.04652	.11699	.03375
V80	-.01773	.62339	.02939	-.01507	.03258	.01130	-.02586
V81	.01903	.02679	-.01070	-.04918	.05370	-.05586	-.00253
V82	.07717	.10192	.05635	.05118	.03418	.04027	-.06086
V83	.05682	.07657	.06189	-.03885	-.06757	.10115	-.09063
V84	.01736	.05170	-.06041	.03784	-.03144	.12944	.01879
V85	.03327	.07179	.04032	.08352	-.01840	.07892	.01746
V86	-.03634	.01184	.04203	.04932	.21798	-.03775	-.03276
V87	-.11903	.24506	.00118	.17141	.22701	-.00042	-.05766
V88	-.02729	.06234	-.03292	-.02519	.03368	.03316	-.18329
V89	-.04199	.04059	-.02895	.07296	-.02890	.03063	-.01376
V90	.01345	.07071	-.04693	.15722	.16318	.15127	-.05265
V91	.08244	.19179	.01644	.26385	.06787	.24897	-.05591
V92	.05735	.26885	.00253	.03959	.00845	.43949	.04303
V93	-.01841	.05434	-.00700	.03233	.07228	-.10246	.02693
V7	-.03607	-.00544	.05386	.01824	.03266	.01599	.09807
V67	.03917	.15055	.02146	-.01672	-.13016	-.00840	.01377
V72	.04027	.09260	.02863	.04694	.03333	.01461	.02029
V75	-.01949	.06543	.00412	.03335	-.06299	-.08061	.07420
V110	.06722	.12330	.03360	.02915	.04264	.12235	-.00935
V113	-.00071	-.12199	.04340	.03345	.09915	.05485	-.01970

APPENDIX 8

LEVELS OF SATISFACTIONS IN SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF LIVING BY INCOME, AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living — Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied"or "very satisfied"

Domains of living	(Variable No)	1983/ 84 R/M	Whites 1 199 %	Whites 200 299 %	Whites 300 874 %	Whites 875+ %	Whites N	Whites P*	Indians 1 49 %	Indians 50 199 %	Indians 200 299 %	Indians 300+ %	Indians N	Indians P*	Coloureds 1 49 %	Coloureds 50 199 %	Coloureds 200 + %	Coloureds N	Coloureds P*
Health																			
Own and family health	(25)		87	95	92	89	789		83	91	94	91	1247	c	93	91	95	914	
Health and medical services	(46)		88	89	91	89	791		83	84	88	92	1250	b	83	86	82	921	
Housing																			
Own present dwelling	(41)		91	94	93	96	769		81	81	86	83	1249		65	76	81	882	c
Size of dwelling	(49)		94	85	88	90	774		76	72	77	75	1237		56	67	69	913	c
Privacy in home	(56)		96	97	96	97	790		86	88	95	91	1247	b	74	85	89	921	c
Availability of housing	(43)		61	68	65	67	765		66	59	43	49	1225	c	44	44	37	895	
Choice of where to live	(59)		85	87	90	94	790	b	79	69	60	65	1244	c	58	59	46	916	a
Security of tenure	(63)		88	88	91	94	738	a	72	70	72	72	1227		53	61	58	820	
Housing costs	(36)		79	84	73	81	551		52	55	70	70	958	c	62	68	74	776	b
Community facilities																			
Govt./Muncipal services	(48)		80	86	82	76	788		75	69	54	61	1250	c	58	58	45	920	a
Access to facilities	(47)		89	90	86	87	789		81	79	74	75	1255	a	83	87	77	923	
Roads and streets	(50)		87	74	85	91	792	a	72	68	59	63	1254	b	62	62	55	926	
Transport	(57)		93	88	94	96	782	a	67	73	86	85	1245	c	71	76	79	884	a
Transport costs	(51)		63	65	63	68	756		38	35	33	43	1229		44	47	41	851	
Safety from crime	(65)		77	84	76	71	790	a	58	50	41	46	1229	c	43	42	33	924	a
Police services	(60)		79	84	82	76	788		44	39	32	29	1246	c	43	41	27	922	b
Water for daily needs	(44)		95	96	94	98	789		96	97	97	99	1249		94	97	97	925	a
Family life																			
Family happiness and peace	(28)		94	96	93	90	770	a	86	95	98	93	1243	c	91	93	96	899	a
Parent role	(33)		93	92	91	91	654		95	95	91	92	944		94	93	98	767	
Respect from children	(29)		92	96	95	96	645		96	96	97	98	984		94	96	99	753	a
Education																			
Opportunity for further education	(26)		68	73	82	87	533	c	70	70	73	77	872		55	68	73	561	c
Education costs	(30)		66	73	78	77	512	a	64	68	64	67	1060		65	80	75	681	b
Occupation																			
Job availability	(39)		57	65	69	83	536	c	29	38	45	43	831	b	43	53	52	638	a
Progress in work	(35)		85	90	86	93	538		86	82	92	95	763	c	84	88	93	619	b
Independence at work	(88)		93	90	90	95	544		88	87	93	93	723	a	83	91	92	608	b
Job security	(32)		86	85	89	93	550	a	70	77	86	85	770	c	80	83	87	642	a
Treatment at work	(64)		92	90	90	97	547	a	91	88	93	91	690		88	89	85	610	
Respect from superiors	(83)		93	92	87	97	515		86	92	92	89	708		89	90	93	609	
Religious life																			
Your religious life	(31)		94	94	87	89	762	a	97	97	95	99	1241		92	95	94	919	

N varies throughout because persons regarding the item in question as irrelevant or not applicable were excluded from the analysis.

* a,b,c percentage differences statistically significant at the 0,05, 0,01 and 0,001 levels according to the Tau statistic

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living — Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied"or "very satisfied"

Domains of living	(Variable No.)	All blacks 1 24 %	25 49 %	50 199 %	200 + %	N	P*	Township blacks 1 24 %	25 49 %	50 199 %	200 + %	N	P*	Rural blacks 1 24 %	25 49 %	50 + %	N	P*
Health																		
Own and family health	(25)	55	61	65	73	2313	c	59	67	69	79	1380	c	53	58	59	723	
Health and medical services	(46)	59	60	63	60	2312		66	65	64	58	1380		55	55	64	722	
Housing																		
Own present dwelling	(41)	64	62	59	65	2296		61	60	58	63	1370		68	71	75	722	
Size of dwelling	(49)	44	39	41	47	2282		31	29	37	48	1358	c	56	66	59	718	
Privacy in home	(56)	60	57	57	64	2248		52	53	54	63	1331		68	73	74	712	
Availability of housing	(43)	43	39	35	31	2278	c	39	33	31	29	1366	a	48	55	52	704	
Choice of where to live	(59)	50	49	46	45	2305	a	54	54	46	42	1376	b	50	46	58	719	
Security of tenure	(63)	51	51	46	48	2300	a	53	51	45	42	1373	b	54	60	58	719	
Housing costs	(36)	42	30	34	47	1585		30	25	32	46	1231	a	76	62	54	206	b
Community facilities																		
Govt./Muncipal services	(48)	30	33	33	41	2196	a	38	39	36	42	1375		24	19	24	623	
Access to facilities	(47)	56	65	65	71	2318	c	68	71	70	67	1390		49	54	54	718	
Roads and streets	(50)	41	31	30	34	2312	c	35	33	32	32	1384		46	32	29	719	c
Transport	(57)	42	48	49	45	2296	a	44	46	49	46	1370		41	49	48	716	a
Transport costs	(51)	21	18	20	21	2299		20	20	21	20	1372		22	19	26	719	
Safety from crime	(65)	40	33	33	24	2294	c	35	32	30	19	1371	b	47	43	51	714	
Police services	(60)	41	35	29	29	2266	c	37	36	29	27	1383	b	45	39	37	673	a
Water for daily needs	(44)	55	60	65	70	2327	c	70	72	72	69	1393		46	39	51	724	
Family life																		
Family happiness and peace	(28)	84	85	85	86	2291		81	83	85	82	1367		87	89	85	715	
Parent role	(33)	80	81	77	69	1880	a	79	82	77	67	1107	a	81	79	79	588	
Respect from children	(29)	89	89	90	85	1847		88	89	89	82	1087		90	91	94	585	
Education																		
Opportunity for further education	(26)	34	36	43	48	1872	c	39	41	47	47	1124	b	33	32	40	560	
Education costs	(30)	30	33	37	39	2052	b	30	35	40	38	1228	b	33	35	37	633	
Occupation																		
Job availability	(39)	19	16	21	35	1848	b	19	19	23	37	1071	b	21	14	24	577	
Progress in work	(35)	55	53	67	84	1420	c	62	56	71	86	869	c	54	56	65	392	a
Independence at work	(88)	61	57	66	71	1384	b	61	56	66	71	842	b	62	61	67	384	
Job security	(32)	53	45	61	77	1417	c	59	46	61	76	876	c	49	47	67	383	b
Treatment at work	(64)	58	56	64	70	1341	b	68	58	65	71	816		54	54	59	372	
Respect from superiors	(83)	57	58	64	63	1356	b	64	58	68	63	832		53	55	53	373	
Religious life																		
Your religious life	(31)	89	85	86	87	2074		92	85	86	86	1288	a	87	85	87	591	

N varies throughout because persons regarding the item in question as irrelevant or not applicable were excluded from the analysis.

* a,b,c percentage differences statistically significant at the 0,05, 0,01 and 0,001 levels according to the Tau statistic

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living	(Variable No.)	Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"																
		Whites						Indians						Coloureds				
	1983/ 84 R/M	1 199 %	200 299 %	300 874 %	875 + %	N	P*	1 49 %	50 199 %	200 299 %	300+ %	N	P*	1 49 %	50 199 %	200 + %	N	P*
Income																		
Wages and salaries	(27)	69	64	71	75	653		41	52	70	76	813	c	54	60	57	751	
Ability to provide for family	(40)	76	87	92	92	619	c	71	83	91	90	1084	c	66	83	83	808	c
Insurance against sickness/death	(42)	78	81	85	88	608	a	34	49	66	77	1095	c	35	59	72	805	c
Income in old age	(45)	68	70	74	81	763	b	32	46	56	69	1120	c	35	51	59	885	c
Possessions	(58)	92	96	90	94	791		82	86	95	92	1228	c	81	89	91	912	c
Food																		
The food you eat	(34)	92	97	95	92	788		95	95	97	99	1225	a	91	95	95	926	a
Food prices	(38)	23	28	28	30	787		13	13	12	15	1253		16	13	12	918	
Socio political issues																		
Voting rights	(62)	87	94	92	97	727	b	49	35	26	22	957	c	28	26	15	677	b
Life compared with other races	(37)	78	77	89	87	785	c	71	70	68	69	1194		51	59	49	846	
Respect from other races	(61)	80	82	87	89	786	b	77	75	74	71	1213		59	68	62	859	
Relations with other races	(66)	90	87	93	93	780		87	82	85	78	1198		73	80	77	838	
Freedom of movement	(55)	96	95	95	98	790		81	77	73	70	1230	b	72	75	52	905	c
Intimate, private and social life																		
Self-confidence	(79)	89	93	88	94	789		90	92	98	95	1254	b	93	95	98	925	a
Yourself as a person	(92)	90	91	88	89	790		94	95	96	96	1251		95	94	97	926	
Peace of mind	(80)	89	83	88	89	791		86	91	94	90	1252	a	87	90	95	925	b
Trust in neighbours	(78)	86	86	91	92	776	a	86	85	83	83	1246		79	77	80	903	
Trust in colleagues	(93)	92	89	90	87	539		87	88	86	86	726		85	89	87	616	
Respect in community	(86)	94	96	92	96	779		92	92	93	89	1231	.	83	90	90	894	b
Closeness and loyalty of friends	(82)	92	84	92	95	781	a	94	93	92	91	1246		86	91	93	894	b
Peer group adjustment	(84)	90	95	93	94	784		95	94	97	95	1245		94	95	99	909	a
Closest relationship with a man/ woman	(85)	91	96	94	95	689		90	92	97	92	1160		90	93	99	732	c
Sex life	(89)	88	98	91	96	627		92	95	94	93	998		89	94	98	644	c
Safety and security of marriage	(81)	90	96	96	96	624	a	88	95	98	95	969	c	92	94	97	654	
Spare time activity	(90)	88	89	86	90	756		85	83	84	83	1178		82	86	86	836	
Fun in life	(91)	87	91	88	94	782		78	86	90	91	1209	c	86	88	94	889	a
Ability to reach goals	(87)	84	95	91	97	769	c	78	77	93	84	1207	c	69	85	94	889	c
Expectations of future	(77)	77	72	81	80	778		52	60	63	66	1237	b	58	63	65	902	
N=		157	114	362	160	793		211	747	155	145	1258		312	465	151	928	

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"

	(Variable No.)	All blacks						Township blacks						Rural blacks				
		1	25	50	200			1	25	50	200			1	25	50		
		24	49	199	+			24	49	199	+			24	49	+		
		%	%	%	%	N	P*	%	%	%	%	N	P*	%	%	%	N	P*
Income																		
Wages and salaries	(27)	21	16	30	40	1457	c	24	18	29	43	897	c	21	17	38	398	b
Ability to provide for family	(40)	40	42	51	66	2114	c	46	47	54	65	1249	c	39	38	52	664	a
Insurance against sickness/death	(42)	12	11	16	23	2179	b	13	14	17	28	1270	b	13	7	16	702	
Income in old age	(45)	12	10	15	17	2197	a	14	11	16	21	1284	a	12	8	14	705	
Possessions	(58)	34	44	53	65	2270	c	39	47	55	67	1355	c	32	42	49	707	c
Food																		
The food you eat	(34)	49	56	68	75	2321	c	58	61	73	74	1389	c	44	49	60	723	c
Food prices	(38)	9	6	8	11	2319		10	7	8	13	1387		8	6	11	722	
Socio political issues																		
Voting rights	(62)	33	31	28	32	1858		38	31	30	30	1039	a	31	32	33	637	
Life compared with other races	(37)	28	25	27	24	2247		35	30	31	26	1329		24	18	18	708	a
Respect from other races	(61)	38	38	35	36	2249		42	42	36	40	1328	a	34	35	35	711	
Relations with other races	(66)	37	41	39	42	2210		45	45	40	44	1292		33	39	37	708	
Freedom of movement	(55)	52	46	43	54	2303	b	52	50	42	50	1384	b	56	44	58	712	
Intimate, private and social life																		
Self-confidence	(79)	77	78	85	93	2321	c	82	80	85	93	1393	b	73	72	85	720	a
Yourself as a person	(92)	80	83	91	91	2318	c	86	86	91	92	1386	b	78	79	90	723	b
Peace of mind	(80)	57	56	65	71	2319	c	66	61	69	69	1387		53	50	64	723	
Trust in neighbours	(78)	60	63	59	70	2320		63	66	58	66	1389		60	60	56	722	
Trust in colleagues	(93)	55	56	56	63	1373		67	59	58	61	838		49	47	50	383	
Respect in community	(86)	61	61	62	71	2241		67	64	65	77	1350		58	54	57	685	
Closeness and loyalty of friends	(82)	69	67	71	69	2166		72	70	73	73	1326		68	62	65	641	
Peer group adjustment	(84)	73	73	76	85	2224	a	75	72	75	85	1348		71	74	74	668	
Closest relationship with a man/ woman	(85)	81	83	84	92	2091	b	76	81	82	93	1230	b	85	87	90	661	
Sex life	(89)	86	82	87	91	2156		82	82	86	92	1279		88	83	92	677	
Safety and security of marriage	(81)	81	82	81	87	1468		73	80	78	87	856		87	89	87	468	
Spare time activity	(90)	66	71	73	71	2150	b	74	74	74	73	1284		63	70	64	662	
Fun in life	(91)	58	55	62	72	2254	b	62	57	64	73	1344	a	56	49	59	703	
Ability to reach goals	(87)	47	49	55	59	2288	c	51	56	58	60	1377	a	47	44	53	705	
Expectations of future	(77)	50	46	49	56	2286		47	48	48	52	1369		51	44	46	709	
N=		755	623	849	106	2333		303	395	615	85	1398		408	171	146	725	

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY AGE ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living   Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied"or "very satisfied"

Domains of living	(Variable No)	Whites					Indians					Coloureds				
		-29 %	30-44 %	45+y %	N	p*	-29 %	30-44 %	45+y %	N	p*	-29 %	30-44 %	45+y %	N	p*
Health																
Own and family health	(25)	91	95	87	822	a	93	90	83	1281	c	93	93	91	956	
Health and medical services	(46)	90	90	89	824		87	86	84	1287		87	81	85	959	
Housing																
Own present dwelling	(41)	92	92	95	800		83	82	83	1286		68	71	80	919	c
Size of dwelling	(49)	81	89	93	807	c	69	78	76	1272	b	58	62	71	954	c
Privacy in home	(56)	93	97	99	823	c	87	90	93	1284	b	77	82	85	963	b
Availability of housing	(43)	58	66	68	796	b	53	59	62	1262	b	43	40	46	932	
Choice of where to live	(59)	81	92	91	822	c	67	69	76	1281	b	56	51	65	957	b
Security of tenure	(63)	86	93	91	768		70	73	72	1263		53	56	64	855	b
Housing costs	(36)	74	77	81	572		61	58	57	983		68	63	72	800	
Community facilities																
Govt./Muncipal services	(48)	78	82	80	821		66	68	70	1287		55	51	60	961	
Access to facilities	(47)	89	86	88	822		80	74	83	1291		82	81	89	965	b
Roads and streets	(50)	81	82	89	825	b	64	67	70	1291	a	61	58	61	968	
Transport	(57)	93	93	93	815		75	76	75	1284		72	75	77	922	
Transport costs	(51)	58	66	65	787		38	38	36	1267		46	45	42	889	
Safety from crime	(65)	72	77	79	822	a	49	52	49	1266		40	37	46	966	
Police services	(60)	77	78	84	821	a	38	39	39	1283		38	35	44	963	a
Water for daily needs	(44)	97	93	96	822		96	97	98	1280		97	95	97	967	
Family life																
Family happiness and peace	(28)	91	95	92	802		94	93	94	1277		94	90	94	937	
Parent role	(33)	93	91	92	674		91	94	97	1023	b	91	94	96	791	a
Respect from children	(29)	91	95	96	666	a	94	97	98	1019	b	91	97	97	776	b
Education																
Opportunity for further education	(26)	77	84	77	555		73	71	70	893		66	61	72	592	
Education costs	(30)	69	77	76	532		67	69	65	1087		67	77	76	711	
Occupation																
Job availability	(39)	73	69	65	557		41	37	40	847		50	47	52	671	
Progress in work	(35)	87	91	87	555		86	85	88	782		89	86	89	636	
Independence at work	(88)	87	91	96	560	b	87	90	90	740		89	88	92	627	
Job security	(32)	89	89	89	567		76	78	84	790	a	80	85	85	662	
Treatment at work	(64)	91	91	95	564	a	87	90	95	705	b	88	87	91	626	
Respect from superiors	(83)	89	92	93	532		88	93	95	724	b	92	89	91	625	
Religious life																
Your religious life	(31)	87	91	92	792		97	96	99	1278		92	93	98	961	c

N varies throughout because persons regarding the item in question as irrelevant or not applicable were excluded from the analysis.

* a,b,c percentage differences statistically significant at the 0,05, 0,01 and 0,001 levels according to the Tau statistic

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY AGE ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living	Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied"or "very satisfied"															
	(Variable No)	All blacks					Township blacks					Rural blacks				
		-29 %	30-44 %	45+y %	N	p*	-29 %	30-44 %	45+y %	N	p*	-29 %	30-44 %	45+y %	N	p*
Health																
Own and family health	(25)	69	59	55	2433	c	73	64	63	1485	c	63	56	46	733	c
Health and medical services	(46)	64	61	59	2431	a	66	64	66	1484		62	58	49	732	b
Housing																
Own present dwelling	(41)	59	61	67	2414	c	59	62	62	1473		64	68	81	732	c
Size of dwelling	(49)	38	41	50	2397	c	31	35	41	1459	b	55	56	68	727	b
Privacy in home	(56)	54	59	63	2358	c	49	57	59	1427	c	69	66	74	721	
Availability of housing	(43)	36	36	43	2389	b	31	33	37	1464	a	52	44	56	712	
Choice of where to live	(59)	49	47	49	2422		48	49	54	1478	a	55	51	46	729	a
Security of tenure	(63)	50	47	52	2417		49	45	51	1475		54	57	60	729	
Housing costs	(36)	35	34	36	1684		31	29	29	1318		60	66	73	212	
Community facilities																
Govt./Muncipal services	(48)	33	32	36	2311		38	38	42	1478		22	24	23	630	
Access to facilities	(47)	65	62	62	2437		72	68	70	1494		50	55	50	728	
Roads and streets	(50)	34	36	34	2432		32	35	34	1489		38	42	39	729	
Transport	(57)	51	45	43	2414	b	51	44	45	1473	a	51	46	36	726	c
Transport costs	(51)	22	20	18	2417	a	22	20	20	1475		25	25	17	729	a
Safety from crime	(65)	37	33	34	2411		32	28	33	1473		53	47	39	723	b
Police services	(60)	36	34	33	2385		32	33	33	1489		48	38	37	681	b
Water for daily needs	(44)	63	60	59	2447	a	71	72	71	1498		50	47	38	734	b
Family life																
Family happiness and peace	(28)	85	83	85	2408		85	81	83	1470		87	88	88	724	
Parent role	(33)	69	80	85	1948	c	71	78	85	1168	c	69	82	86	591	c
Respect from children	(29)	85	92	90	1906	b	84	93	87	1137		88	91	94	589	a
Education																
Opportunity for further education	(26)	41	36	42	1978		47	39	50	1219		32	36	34	566	
Education costs	(30)	39	33	30	2152	c	42	35	34	1316	b	37	35	31	640	
Occupation																
Job availability	(39)	17	21	21	1930	a	18	22	27	1144	b	19	23	18	581	
Progress in work	(35)	63	60	63	1439		68	65	69	882		57	54	63	393	
Independence at work	(88)	60	63	66	1406	a	59	64	66	859		59	65	67	384	
Job security	(32)	54	55	59	1433		55	56	64	885	a	50	55	53	385	
Treatment at work	(64)	59	61	65	1354	a	61	63	70	824	a	52	58	56	372	
Respect from superiors	(83)	54	63	66	1375	c	56	66	71	846	c	47	59	54	373	
Religious life																
Your religious life	(31)	85	87	89	2182	a	85	86	91	1386	b	86	89	85	599	

N varies throughout because persons regarding the item in question as irrelevant or not applicable were excluded from the analysis.

* a,b,c percentage differences statistically significant at the 0,05, 0,01 and 0,001 levels according to the Tau statistic

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY AGE ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living	Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"															
	(Variable No)	Whites					Indians					Coloureds				
		-24 %	30- 44 %	45+y %	N	p*	-29 %	30- 44 %	45+y %	N	p*	-29 %	30- 44 %	45+y %	N	P*
Income																
Wages and salaries	(27)	67	70	74	676	a	54	60	52	833		59	55	58	776	
Ability to provide for family	(40)	84	88	90	643		86	83	80	1111	a	75	79	77	836	
Insurance against sickness/death	(42)	83	85	83	632		52	51	53	1117		56	51	55	834	
Income in old age	(45)	66	77	75	793	a	47	47	49	1143		42	46	54	920	b
Possessions	(58)	89	95	91	823		89	86	89	1263		81	88	89	951	b
Food																
The food you eat	(34)	95	95	94	821		96	96	96	1292		93	95	94	968	
Food prices	(38)	26	26	28	819		15	14	13	1290		14	12	16	960	
Socio political issues																
Voting rights	(62)	90	93	92	754		34	34	38	988		24	21	29	709	
Life compared with other races	(37)	79	86	87	817	b	71	68	74	1227		48	56	59	887	b
Respect from other races	(61)	78	89	87	819	b	71	78	79	1249	b	52	67	70	899	c
Relations with other races	(66)	88	93	92	810		82	84	82	1232		70	79	80	875	b
Freedom of movement	(55)	93	97	97	823	a	78	77	75	1267		66	68	74	947	a
Intimate, private and social life																
Self-confidence	(79)	91	91	89	821		92	93	94	1290		94	96	95	967	
Yourself as a person	(92)	90	90	88	822		97	94	94	1288	a	92	95	96	968	a
Peace of mind	(80)	89	86	88	823		93	90	89	1298	a	88	90	93	967	a
Trust in neighbours	(78)	89	90	89	808		84	86	85	1282		76	78	82	944	a
Trust in colleagues	(93)	89	90	88	555		87	89	86	743		87	86	91	638	
Respect in community	(86)	90	95	94	810		90	92	93	1264	a	82	90	88	936	a
Closeness and loyalty of friends	(82)	88	91	94	814	a	93	93	91	1281		88	90	92	936	a
Peer group adjustment	(84)	91	96	91	816		96	94	93	1281	a	94	95	96	951	
Closest relationship with a man/ woman	(85)	96	95	93	716		92	95	89	1197		90	94	95	759	a
Sex life	(89)	92	94	91	645		94	95	93	1031		92	92	95	661	
Safety and security of marriage	(81)	92	95	96	646		94	94	96	1002		89	94	97	670	b
Spare time activity	(90)	88	84	91	787		85	83	84	1215		84	84	87	874	
Fun in life	(91)	91	92	87	813	a	88	88	81	1243	b	86	88	91	930	a
Ability to reach goals	(87)	93	95	88	800	b	83	81	78	1242		82	81	82	930	
Expectations of future	(77)	84	80	74	810	b	61	58	59	1272		62	59	64	944	
N=		208	257	361	826		457	520	318	1295		278	366	326	970	

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY AGE ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"

Domains of living	(Variable No)	All blacks					Township blacks					Rural blacks				
		-29 %	30-44 %	45+y %	N	p*	-29 %	30-44 %	45+y %	N	p*	-29 %	30-44 %	45+y %	N	p*
Income																
Wages and salaries	(27)	25	25	25	1476		27	27	28	910		23	25	25	399	
Ability to provide for family	(40)	45	48	47	2207		48	53	55	1332	a	41	42	41	670	
Insurance against sickness/death	(42)	13	14	15	2272		14	17	18	1351		12	12	12	710	
Income in old age	(45)	11	13	16	2288	b	11	16	18	1363	b	12	9	15	712	
Possessions	(58)	44	45	46	2378		48	51	53	1450	a	34	40	38	714	
Food																
The food you eat	(34)	65	56	57	2442	c	70	64	66	1495		56	45	44	733	b
Food prices	(38)	10	8	6	2437	b	9	9	7	1490		12	8	5	732	b
Socio political issues																
Voting rights	(62)	30	29	35	1930		30	32	36	1098	a	33	31	33	646	
Life compared with other races	(37)	29	26	26	2365		31	31	42	1433		25	22	18	717	a
Respect from other races	(61)	36	37	37	2359		37	39	44	1424	a	37	37	29	720	a
Relations with other races	(66)	39	41	39	2316		41	43	46	1384		37	39	30	717	
Freedom of movement	(55)	50	46	48	2423		48	46	50	1489		57	52	52	722	
Intimate, private and social life																
Self-confidence	(79)	82	83	78	2442	a	84	86	81	1499		77	77	71	730	
Yourself as a person	(92)	87	87	83	2437	b	90	91	85	1490	a	82	81	77	733	
Peace of mind	(80)	66	58	59	2439	c	70	64	66	1492	a	60	53	53	733	
Trust in neighbours	(78)	56	60	66	2440	b	57	62	68	1494	c	59	59	61	732	
Trust in colleagues	(93)	55	55	60	1393		58	59	65	854		47	52	47	383	
Respect in community	(86)	60	61	67	2553	b	63	67	70	1448	b	55	55	62	694	
Closeness and loyalty of friends	(82)	68	68	73	2281	a	71	69	77	1426		65	69	67	651	
Peer group adjustment	(84)	74	74	76	2336		74	73	78	1445		73	73	72	678	
Closest relationship with a man/ woman	(85)	80	85	85	2193	b	78	82	83	1324	a	83	89	88	664	
Sex life	(89)	87	86	83	2263	a	86	85	84	1371		90	90	82	686	a
Safety and security of marriage	(81)	73	81	86	1518	c	67	78	83	902	c	85	87	90	468	
Spare time activity	(90)	75	67	68	2268	c	77	70	73	1387	a	67	64	64	672	
Fun in life	(91)	62	60	56	2376	a	64	63	61	1450		57	57	51	713	
Ability to reach goals	(87)	53	52	50	2407		55	59	56	1481		53	44	44	715	a
Expectations of future	(77)	52	50	45	2407	b	51	50	47	1475		53	47	42	719	a
N=		960	843	651	2454		617	499	388	1504		273	256	206	735	

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY SEX ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living	Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied"or "very satisfied"												
	(Variable No)	Whites				Indians				Coloureds			
		m %	f %	N	p*	m %	f %	N	p*	m %	f %	N	p*
Health													
Own and family health	(25)	93	88	829	a	90	89	1296		90	94	956	a
Health and medical services	(46)	90	89	831		88	84	1302	a	82	86	959	a
Housing													
Own present dwelling	(41)	95	92	806		82	82	1301		68	77	919	b
Size of dwelling	(49)	88	90	814		73	75	1287		60	66	954	a
Privacy in home	(56)	96	97	830		90	89	1299		80	83	963	
Availability of housing	(43)	65	65	802		56	58	1278		42	44	932	
Choice of where to live	(59)	90	88	828		71	69	1296		56	58	957	
Security of tenure	(63)	90	90	776		73	70	1278		55	60	855	
Housing costs	(36)	78	78	577		60	57	994		65	69	800	
Community facilities													
Govt./Muncipal services	(48)	79	81	828		68	68	1301		52	58	961	a
Access to facilities	(47)	89	86	829		80	77	1306		84	84	965	
Roads and streets	(50)	87	83	832	a	64	69	1306	a	58	62	968	
Transport	(57)	95	91	822	a	76	75	1297		74	75	922	
Transport costs	(51)	65	62	793		39	36	1281		42	46	889	
Safety from crime	(65)	80	74	829	a	49	51	1281		42	40	966	
Police services	(60)	80	81	828		36	40	1298		38	39	963	
Water for daily needs	(44)	95	95	829		97	97	1295		94	97	967	b
Family life													
Family happiness and peace	(28)	92	94	809		94	93	1292		92	93	937	
Parent role	(33)	91	93	680		96	94	1037		92	95	791	a
Respect from children	(29)	95	95	672		96	97	1032		96	96	776	
Education													
Opportunity for further education	(26)	84	74	559	b	72	71	907		65	66	592	
Education costs	(30)	74	76	534		69	66	1100		73	75	711	
Occupation													
Job availability	(39)	69	68	562		42	35	858	a	53	46	671	a
Progress in work	(35)	88	88	556		86	85	790		88	88	636	
Independence at work	(88)	92	92	561		90	87	749		91	88	627	
Job security	(32)	89	89	569		81	75	799	a	81	85	662	
Treatment at work	(64)	94	90	566	a	91	87	714		90	87	626	
Respect from superiors	(83)	92	91	533		92	90	733		92	89	625	
Religious life													
Your religious life	(31)	89	91	799		97	98	1293		94	94	961	

N varies throughout because persons regarding the item in question as irrelevant or not applicable were excluded from the analysis.

* a,b,c percentage differences statistically significant at the 0,05, 0,01 and 0,001 levels according to the Tau statistic

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY SEX ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"

	(Variable No)	All Blacks				Township blacks				Rural blacks			
		m %	f %	N	p*	m %	f %	N	p*	m %	f %	N	p*
Health													
Own and family health	(25)	61	62	2406		69	66	1458		58	54	733	
Health and medical services	(46)	59	63	2402	a	64	65	1455		53	60	732	a
Housing													
Own present dwelling	(41)	59	64	2386	b	58	61	1445		66	73	732	a
Size of dwelling	(49)	42	43	2369		35	36	1431		57	60	727	
Privacy in home	(56)	58	59	2331		56	55	1400		69	70	721	
Availability of housing	(43)	36	40	2365	a	32	34	1440		46	54	712	a
Choice of where to live	(59)	47	49	2395		50	49	1451		50	52	729	
Security of tenure	(63)	46	52	2388	b	46	49	1446		52	60	729	a
Housing costs	(36)	36	35	1660		30	30	1295		71	64	212	
Community facilities													
Govt./Muncipal services	(48)	29	36	2282	c	32	41	1449	c	23	23	630	
Access to facilities	(47)	60	66	2409	b	68	72	1466		50	53	728	
Roads and streets	(50)	31	37	2404	b	28	36	1461	c	38	41	729	
Transport	(57)	47	47	2391		46	48	1450		46	44	726	
Transport costs	(51)	20	20	2393		21	21	1451		25	20	729	
Safety from crime	(65)	35	35	2381		30	31	1444		51	44	723	a
Police services	(60)	33	35	2356		31	34	1460		43	41	681	
Water for daily needs	(44)	60	62	2418		71	72	1469		46	45	734	
Family life													
Family happiness and peace	(28)	85	84	2380		84	82	1442		86	89	724	
Parent role	(33)	78	79	1935		74	80	1155	a	81	80	591	
Respect from children	(29)	91	89	1899		89	88	1131		93	90	589	
Education													
Opportunity for further education	(26)	40	38	1950		44	44	1191		40	29	556	b
Education costs	(30)	32	36	2127	a	34	39	1291	a	34	35	640	
Occupation													
Job availability	(39)	21	18	1914		24	20	1128		24	17	58	a
Progress in work	(35)	60	62	1419		67	65	863		57	58	393	
Independence at work	(88)	63	63	1391		63	63	845		61	66	384	
Job security	(32)	58	54	1414		62	55	867	a	52	53	385	
Treatment at work	(64)	60	63	1337		63	66	808		54	56	372	
Respect from superiors	(83)	59	62	1359		61	66	664		54	53	373	
Religious life													
Your religious life	(31)	82	90	2125	c	81	91	1356	c	84	89	599	a

N varies throughout because persons regarding the item in question as irrelevant or not applicable were excluded from the analysis.

* a,b,c percentage differences statistically significant at the 0,05, 0,01 and 0,001 levels according to the Tau statistic

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY SEX ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living	Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"												
	(Variable No)	Whites				Indians				Coloureds			
		m %	f %	N	p*	m %	f %	N	p*	m %	f %	N	p*
Income													
Wages and salaries	(27)	73	68	680		59	51	845	b	55	59	776	
Ability to provide for family	(40)	91	85	647	a	83	83	1124		74	80	836	a
Insurance against sickness/death	(42)	85	82	638		53	51	1132		54	53	834	
Income in old age	(45)	76	71	799	a	51	44	1160	b	49	46	920	
Possessions	(58)	92	93	830		88	87	1278		86	86	951	
Food													
The food you eat	(34)	95	94	828		96	96	1307		93	95	968	
Food prices	(38)	30	24	826	a	18	12	1305	a	15	13	960	
Socio political issues													
Voting rights	(62)	93	91	761		30	40	1000	c	24	25	709	
Life compared with other races	(37)	86	83	824		68	72	1242		53	56	887	
Respect from other races	(61)	88	83	826	a	72	78	1263	b	63	64	899	
Relations with other races	(66)	91	92	817		81	84	1247		77	77	875	
Freedom of movement	(55)	98	94	830	c	75	79	1281		67	71	947	
Intimate, private and social life													
Self-confidence	(79)	93	88	828	b	93	93	1305		96	94	967	
Yourself as a person	(92)	92	87	829	a	96	94	1303		94	95	968	
Peace of mind	(80)	89	86	830		91	91	1304		92	89	967	a
Trust in neighbours	(78)	90	90	815		85	85	1297		77	79	944	
Trust in colleagues	(93)	89	89	556		87	87	753		88	88	638	
Respect in community	(86)	93	94	817		91	92	1279		87	88	936	
Closeness and loyalty of friends	(82)	92	91	820		93	92	1296		90	90	936	
Peer group adjustment	(84)	94	92	823		94	95	1296		94	96	951	
Closest relationship with a man/ woman	(85)	95	94	720		92	93	1209		94	93	759	
Sex life	(89)	92	92	649		95	93	1045		94	92	661	
Safety and security of marriage	(81)	96	93	650	a	96	94	1011		96	93	670	a
Spare time activity	(90)	88	89	793		83	84	1228		87	84	874	
Fun in life	(91)	91	88	820		88	84	1258	a	89	88	930	
Ability to reach goals	(87)	95	89	807	b	82	80	1256		81	82	930	
Expectations of future	(77)	80	78	817		58	60	1286		62	61	944	
N=		375	458	833		593	717	1310		371	599	970	

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY SEX ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living   Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"

Domains of living	(Variable No)	All blacks				Township blacks				Rural blacks			
		m %	f %	N	p*	m %	f %	N	p*	m %	f %	N	p*
Income													
Wages and salaries	(27)	23	26	1458		26	27	893		22	27	399	
Ability to provide for family	(40)	44	48	2179	a	49	53	1304		41	42	670	
Insurance against sickness/death	(42)	13	15	2251		15	16	1330		10	14	710	
Income in old age	(45)	12	13	2262		15	14	1337		11	12	712	
Possessions	(58)	46	44	2352		53	48	1425	a	40	36	714	
Food													
The food you eat	(34)	57	61	2414	a	68	66	1467		44	52	733	a
Food prices	(38)	8	8	2410		9	9	1463		9	8	732	
Socio political issues													
Voting rights	(62)	31	31	1909		30	33	1077		35	39	646	
Life compared with other races	(37)	26	28	2336		30	32	1404		23	22	717	
Respect from other races	(61)	35	39	2329	a	39	41	1394		31	37	720	
Relations with other races	(66)	39	40	2288		44	42	1356		33	37	717	
Freedom of movement	(55)	46	49	2394		44	50	1460	a	58	51	722	a
Intimate, private and social life													
Self-confidence	(79)	83	80	2413	a	85	83	1470		80	73	730	a
Yourself as a person	(92)	87	85	2409	a	90	88	1462	a	82	79	733	
Peace of mind	(80)	59	62	2411		65	68	1464		57	54	733	
Trust in neighbours	(78)	64	60	2411	a	64	61	1465		62	58	732	
Trust in colleagues	(93)	53	59	1379	a	56	63	840	a	47	52	383	
Respect in community	(86)	61	63	2324		66	66	1419		55	58	694	
Closeness and loyalty of friends	(82)	71	68	2252		72	71	1397		70	64	651	
Peer group adjustment	(84)	77	73	2307	a	76	73	1416		74	72	678	
Closest relationship with a man/ woman	(85)	86	81	2167	b	83	79	1298		89	84	664	a
Sex life	(89)	87	85	2237		87	84	1346		88	88	686	
Safety and security of marriage	(81)	84	78	1508	b	80	76	893		91	85	468	a
Spare time activity	(90)	67	72	2239	a	72	74	1358		62	67	672	
Fun in life	(91)	61	59	2346		64	62	1421		58	53	713	
Ability to reach goals	(87)	50	52	2379		58	55	1453		48	48	715	
Expectations of future	(77)	51	48	2377	a	51	48	1445		49	48	719	
N=		1013	1412	2425		551	924	1475		624	110	734	

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living — Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied"or "very satisfied"

	(Variable No)	Whites						Indians						Coloureds				
		-Std 7 %	Std 7-8 %	Matric %	Post matric %	N	p*	-Std 7 %	Std 8-9 %	Matric %	Post matric %	N	p*	-Std 7 %	Std 8-9 %	Matric + post %	N	p*
Health																		
Own and family health	(25)	83	91	92	93	825	b	86	93	95	96	1294	c	91	95	95	956	a
Health and medical services	(46)	88	92	88	89	827		83	87	90	88	1300	b	86	83	78	959	a
Housing																		
Own present dwelling	(41)	93	93	95	92	803		81	82	85	94	1299	b	72	76	75	919	
Size of dwelling	(49)	91	89	89	89	811		75	71	72	83	1285		63	67	63	954	
Privacy in home	(56)	98	96	97	95	826		88	90	94	88	1297		80	85	87	963	a
Availability of housing	(43)	63	66	65	65	798		62	50	55	47	1275	c	45	43	34	932	a
Choice of where to live	(59)	87	89	90	89	824		73	63	67	69	1294	b	61	53	39	957	c
Security of tenure	(63)	90	91	90	92	771		71	71	74	68	1276		58	64	49	855	
Housing costs	(36)	77	80	81	71	575		55	63	63	72	991	b	65	74	71	800	a
Community facilities																		
Govt./Muncipal services	(48)	83	81	80	78	824		71	66	64	58	1299	b	59	53	39	961	b
Access to facilities	(47)	86	88	88	87	825		79	75	84	76	1304		85	86	77	965	
Roads and streets	(50)	81	85	87	84	828		70	65	59	62	1304	c	63	56	52	968	b
Transport	(57)	87	93	94	94	818	a	71	78	80	92	1295	c	75	75	75	922	
Transport costs	(51)	65	65	63	61	789		37	32	39	49	1279		45	45	42	889	
Safety from crime	(65)	75	83	75	74	825		52	45	53	46	1279		45	35	28	966	c
Police services	(60)	85	80	82	76	824	a	40	35	39	34	1296		43	29	28	963	c
Water for daily needs	(44)	96	94	95	96	825		96	97	99	98	1293		96	97	95	967	
Family life																		
Family happiness and peace	(28)	96	93	91	93	805		93	96	95	92	1290		92	90	96	937	
Parent role	(33)	99	93	88	88	677	c	96	91	93	96	1034	a	94	94	98	791	
Respect from children	(29)	96	96	93	96	669		97	97	94	98	1028		96	97	95	776	
Education																		
Opportunity for further education	(26)	73	72	80	85	557	b	68	69	81	81	903	c	62	70	73	592	b
Education costs	(30)	66	78	80	71	532		65	71	73	59	1098		73	77	76	711	
Occupation																		
Job availability	(39)	44	66	73	76	559	c	35	39	41	52	857	b	48	46	57	671	
Progress in work	(35)	91	93	86	86	555	a	83	87	88	93	787	a	86	88	94	636	a
Independence at work	(88)	98	94	89	92	560		86	89	95	88	745	a	89	91	86	627	
Job security	(32)	87	87	89	91	567		75	81	81	86	794	b	81	85	89	662	a
Treatment at work	(64)	97	89	92	94	564		87	91	95	86	711	a	89	87	88	626	
Respect from superiors	(83)	98	92	88	95	531		90	89	97	92	730	a	89	93	91	625	
Religious life																		
Your religious life	(31)	92	90	89	90	795		97	96	98	98	1291		95	92	94	961	

N varies throughout because persons regarding the item in question as irrelevant or not applicable were excluded from the analysis.

* a,b,c percentage differences statistically significant at the 0,05, 0,01 and 0,001 levels according to the Tau statistic

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied"or "very satisfied"

Domains of living	(Variable No)	All blacks					Township blacks					Rural blacks			
		-Std 7 %	Std 8-9 %	Matric + post %	N	p*	-Std 7 %	Std 8-9 %	Matric + post %	N	p*	-Std 7 %	Std 8-9 %	N	p*
Health															
Own and family health	(25)	57	72	77	2434	c	62	75	78	1486	c	53	72	732	c
Health and medical services	(46)	61	61	64	2433		66	63	65	1486		56	62	731	
Housing															
Own present dwelling	(41)	63	61	58	2416		61	60	60	1475		70	71	731	
Size of dwelling	(49)	44	38	36	2399	b	36	34	34	1461		60	55	726	
Privacy in home	(56)	59	56	59	2359		55	52	57	1428		69	76	720	
Availability of housing	(43)	40	35	29	2391	c	35	31	28	1466	a	50	51	711	
Choice of where to live	(59)	48	51	44	2424		51	51	43	1480		49	60	728	a
Security of tenure	(63)	50	49	44	2419		50	49	43	1477		57	56	728	
Housing costs	(36)	35	36	36	1688		27	34	36	1322	a	68	57	212	
Community facilities															
Govt./Muncipal services	(48)	33	35	31	2313		40	36	37	1480		23	24	629	
Access to facilities	(47)	61	69	68	2439	c	70	70	72	1496		49	65	727	b
Roads and streets	(50)	37	28	27	2434	c	36	29	27	1491	b	42	25	728	c
Transport	(57)	46	50	50	2415	a	46	49	48	1474		43	53	725	a
Transport costs	(51)	20	22	20	2419		21	22	20	1477		22	26	728	
Safety from crime	(65)	36	33	28	2412	b	32	32	25	1475		47	47	722	
Police services	(60)	37	29	25	2388	c	36	29	24	1491	c	42	39	681	
Water for daily needs	(44)	58	65	73	2449	c	70	73	78	1500	b	45	45	733	
Family life															
Family happiness and peace	(28)	84	86	83	2409		83	85	83	1471		87	91	723	
Parent role	(33)	79	77	72	1950	a	79	77	73	1170		81	72	590	
Respect from children	(29)	89	89	88	1908		89	88	87	1140		91	95	588	
Education															
Opportunity for further education	(26)	35	46	54	1975	c	40	49	53	1215	c	31	46	566	b
Education costs	(30)	32	42	41	2151	c	34	42	44	1315	c	33	42	639	a
Occupation															
Job availability	(39)	18	21	29	1933	c	20	22	29	1147	a	19	26	580	
Progress in work	(35)	57	69	77	1437	c	61	71	80	881	c	54	80	392	c
Independence at work	(88)	61	67	66	1407	a	62	65	66	861		62	71	383	
Job security	(32)	52	62	70	1432	c	54	60	71	885	c	49	71	384	c
Treatment at work	(64)	58	69	68	1354	c	63	66	69	825		51	75	371	c
Respect from superiors	(83)	59	67	60	1375	a	63	67	63	847		51	64	372	a
Religious life															
Your religious life	(31)	87	87	84	2183		87	88	83	1387		87	86	598	

N varies throughout because persons regarding the item in question as irrelevant or not applicable were excluded from the analysis.

* a,b,c percentage differences statistically significant at the 0,05, 0,01 and 0,001 levels according to the Tau statistic

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living		Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"																
	(Variable No)	Whites						Indians						Coloureds				
		-Std 7	Std 8-9	Matric	Post matric			-Std 7	Std 8-9	Matric	Post matric			-Std 7	Std 8-9	Matric + post		
		%	%	%	%	N	p*	%	%	%	%	N	p*	%	%	%	N	p*
Income																		
Wages and salaries	(27)	71	65	71	74	677		47	61	67	72	841	c	57	52	65	776	
Ability to provide for family	(40)	85	87	88	89	645		79	87	90	92	1120	c	78	77	79	836	
Insurance against sickness/death	(42)	81	82	81	89	634	a	44	56	68	78	1127	c	50	59	63	834	b
Income in old age	(45)	74	70	74	74	795		39	54	60	69	1157	c	45	50	55	920	a
Possessions	(58)	93	94	90	92	826		86	88	90	94	1276	b	86	85	88	951	
Food																		
The food you eat	(34)	96	95	93	96	824		95	96	97	100	1305	a	94	93	94	968	
Food prices	(38)	17	28	29	30	822	b	13	13	16	19	1303		15	9	15	960	
Socio political issues																		
Voting rights	(62)	88	92	92	95	757	a	41	27	38	16	998	c	28	21	12	709	c
Life compared with other races	(37)	89	83	82	87	820		70	68	72	70	1241		56	54	47	887	
Respect from other races	(61)	83	84	85	89	823		79	74	70	71	1261	b	66	62	54	899	b
Relations with other races	(66)	91	91	90	94	813		82	82	84	82	1245		77	79	72	875	
Freedom of movement	(55)	95	96	97	95	826		79	75	77	69	1279	a	75	63	48	947	c
Intimate, private and social life																		
Self-confidence	(79)	89	90	91	90	824		92	93	96	98	1303	b	95	96	95	967	
Yourself as a person	(92)	91	90	85	92	825		94	97	97	99	1301	b	95	93	96	968	
Peace of mind	(80)	88	86	87	89	826		89	93	93	94	1302	a	90	90	91	967	
Trust in neighbours	(78)	87	91	90	89	811		85	83	87	87	1295		78	80	79	944	
Trust in colleagues	(93)	97	93	88	85	555	b	86	89	89	86	750		88	87	88	638	
Respect in community	(86)	96	93	91	95	813		91	92	94	94	1278		87	89	87	936	
Closeness and loyalty of friends	(82)	90	92	89	95	816		91	93	97	96	1294	b	89	93	91	936	
Peer group adjustment	(84)	90	93	92	95	819		94	95	96	98	1294	a	94	96	100	951	b
Closest relationship with a man/woman	(85)	94	91	95	97	717	a	91	93	96	96	1207	b	93	93	98	759	
Sex life	(89)	87	93	93	93	647		94	97	93	90	1040		92	94	99	661	a
Safety and security of marriage	(81)	93	95	93	97	648		94	96	95	98	1007		94	93	93	670	
Spare time activity	(90)	86	90	90	86	790		84	81	85	88	1228		85	85	86	874	
Fun in life	(91)	84	92	90	91	816		83	86	92	92	1257	c	87	87	94	930	
Ability to reach goals	(87)	85	91	92	96	804	c	76	82	89	91	1254	c	79	87	90	930	c
Expectations of future	(77)	72	81	79	80	813		57	62	64	60	1284	a	61	64	60	944	
N=		145	205	268	211	829		719	304	201	84	1308		667	188	115	970	

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION IN SPECIFIC DOMAINS OF LIVING BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION GROUPS

Domains of living	Percentages perceiving themselves to be "satisfied" or "very satisfied"														
	(Variable No)	All blacks					Township blacks					Rural blacks			
		-Std 7	Std 8-9	Matric + post			-Std 7	Std 8-9	Matric + post			-Std 7	Std 8-9		
		%	%	%	N	p*	%	%	%	N	p*	%	%	N	p*
Income															
Wages and salaries	(27)	27	32	28	1474	c	25	30	28	909		21	45	398	c
Ability to provide for family	(40)	44	54	56	2207	c	51	54	57	1332		39	61	669	c
Insurance against sickness/death	(42)	13	18	19	2274	c	15	18	19	1353		11	19	709	a
Income in old age	(45)	11	16	18	2290	c	13	16	19	1365	b	11	17	711	a
Possessions	(58)	42	52	55	2379	c	48	54	56	1452	b	35	49	713	b
Food															
The food you eat	(34)	56	70	65	2443	c	65	71	67	1496		46	64	732	c
Food prices	(38)	8	7	10	2437		9	7	9	1492		8	11	731	
Socio political issues															
Voting rights	(62)	32	29	30	1929		34	30	26	1097	a	31	40	645	a
Life compared with other races	(37)	27	28	25	2367		33	28	28	1435	a	22	25	716	
Respect from other races	(61)	38	36	33	2362		42	37	36	1427	a	35	31	719	
Relations with other races	(66)	40	40	38	2321		44	41	41	1389		36	32	716	
Freedom of movement	(55)	48	48	44	2425		49	48	43	1491		54	55	721	
Intimate, private and social life															
Self-confidence	(79)	80	86	86	2444	c	82	87	86	1501	a	74	85	729	b
Yourself as a person	(92)	84	92	91	2439	c	87	93	92	1492	c	79	85	732	
Peace of mind	(80)	58	70	70	2441	c	65	72	70	1494	b	53	71	732	c
Trust in neighbours	(78)	61	63	58	2442		62	63	58	1496		59	63	731	
Trust in colleagues	(93)	53	64	59	1394	b	58	64	62	855		48	53	382	
Respect in community	(86)	61	64	67	2354	a	65	66	69	1449		57	56	693	
Closeness and loyalty of friends	(82)	69	70	68	2284		71	73	71	1429		68	60	650	
Peer group adjustment	(84)	73	79	77	2338	b	73	78	77	1447	a	72	76	677	
Closest relationship with a man/ woman	(85)	83	85	80	2195		80	83	81	1325		86	86	664	
Sex life	(89)	84	88	88	2266	a	83	88	88	1375	a	87	92	685	
Safety and security of marriage	(81)	81	82	78	1518		77	79	78	902		87	90	468	
Spare time activity	(90)	68	74	74	2268	b	73	75	75	1387		63	74	671	a
Fun in life	(91)	58	64	65	2377	b	61	67	65	1452	a	54	61	712	
Ability to reach goals	(87)	47	59	69	2409	c	53	59	71	1483	c	44	68	714	c
Expectations of future	(77)	48	53	56	2408	b	47	51	55	1476	a	46	61	718	b
N=		1753	464	239	2456		960	352	194	1506		311	424	735	

APPENDIX 9

REVISED INSTRUMENT FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE SUITABLE FOR USE IN GENERAL POPULATION SURVEYS (ENGLISH VERSION)

Taking all things together, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? Generally speaking would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satis= fied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dis= satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6

I shall read you a number of aspects of people's lives. I would like you to tell me how satisfied you are with each aspect:

You should tell me whether you are:

- very satisfied
- satisfied but not very satisfied
- dissatisfied but not very dissatisfied
- very dissatisfied

If the aspect I mention is not important enough to be concerned about, say:

- not important.

(INTERVIEWER: FOR SOME RESPONDENTS SOME ITEMS MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE - IF THE RESPONDENT INDICATES THIS, MARK 'NOT APPLICABLE'.)

Indicate how satisfied you are with:

	Very satis= fied	Satis= fied	Dissa= tisfied	Very dissa= tisfied	Neither satis= fied nor dissatis= fied	Don't know	Not impor= tant	Not applic= able
Your education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your health	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your family's health	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your family's happiness	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your salary/wage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The food you eat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your life compared with that of other race groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Job opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your ability to provide for your family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your dwelling here	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your family's income if you should become ill or die	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Public services in your community	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

	Very satis=fied	Satis=fied	Dissa=tisfied	Very dissa=fisfied	Neither satis=fied nor dissatis=fied	Don't know	Not impor=tant	Not applic=able
The size of your dwel=ling	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your freedom of move=ment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your income when you become old	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your choice of where to live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The respect shown to you by other race groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your right to vote	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The way you are treated at work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your security against crime	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The housing available for people like you	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The way you get on with other race groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your transport costs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I shall now read to you two pairs of words which could describe what your life is like at present. Would you tell me which one word in each pair of words best describes the life you are leading now?

(INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH PAIR OF WORDS IN QUICK SUCCESSION IN A NEUTRAL TONE OF VOICE TO OBTAIN SPONTANEOUS REACTION. CIRCLE THE WORD IN EACH PAIR WHICH THE RESPONDENT PICKS.)

			Between the two	Don't know
1		2	3	4
Rewarding	or	frustrating	3	4
Getting worse	or	getting better	3	4

I shallread to you a number of things which people have told us are important to them. I would like you to tell me how satisfied you are with these things in your life. You should tell me whether you are:

- **very satisfied**
- **satisfied but not very satisfied**
- **dissatisfied but not very dissatisfied**
- **very dissatisfied**

If the thing I mention is not important enough to be concerned about, say:

- **not important.**

(INTERVIEWER: FOR SOME RESPONDENTS SOME ITEMS MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE - IF THE RESPONDENT INDICATES THIS, MARK "NOT APPLICABLE".)

Indicate how satisfied you are with:

	Very satis=fied	Satis=fied	Dissa=tisfied	Very dissa=tisfied	Neither satis=fied nor dissatis=fied	Don't know	Not impor=tant	Not applic=able
The loyalty of your friends	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The fun you get out of life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
How you fit in with your age group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your most intimate re=lationship with a man or woman	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The respect you get in your community	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The independence you have at work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Your leisure time activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Yourself as a person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Taking all things together in your life, how would you say things are these days? Would you say you are very happy, fairly happy, fairly unhappy or very unhappy?

Very happy	Fairly happy	Fairly un=happy	Very unhappy	Neither happy nor unhappy	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	6

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Die RGN onderneem, bevorder, ondersteun en koördineer navorsing op die gebied van die geesteswetenskappe, bepaal navorsingsprioriteite, versprei die resultate van geesteswetenskaplike navorsing, vergemaklik en evalueer die implementering van die resultate van navorsing, stimuleer die opleiding van navorsers, stel die volle spektrum van dissiplines in die geesteswetenskappe ten diens van die inwoners van die RSA en bevorder die wetenskap in die breë.

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